

## W. Germans stage massive protest

WACKERSDORF (R) — Anti-nuclear demonstrators, ignoring predictions of violence, staged a mass protest at the planned site of West Germany's first nuclear recycling plant on Monday without serious incident. Organisers said they had reports of minor injuries to 18 of the estimated 100,000 demonstrators, most caused when police turned water-cannon on a small crowd throwing missiles. Police, who put the number of protesters at 30,000, said five of their 3,000 men were slightly hurt repelling protesters who crowded too close to the site's security fence. Neither side reported serious injuries. The vast majority of demonstrators, who came from all over the country, left the scene peacefully before nightfall. A police spokesman said a "hard core" of about 200 still at the site, in a forest near the village of Wackersdorf close to the Czechoslovak border, would remain under surveillance.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تأسست من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

## Afghan, Angola rebels to get Stingers

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration, in a key policy change, has decided to send sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles to resistance groups in Angola and Afghanistan, congressional and private sources said Monday. One Senate source told Reuters several hundred U.S.-made Stinger missiles — shoulder-fired weapons that can fell small planes and helicopters — would be in the hands of Angolan rebels by the end of April, when an offensive by Angolan government troops is expected. In the past, the U.S. State Department has opposed shipping such top-of-the-line U.S. arms to Third World insurgent groups, preferring instead to supply them with Soviet and Chinese-made weapons bought on the international arms market or from U.S. allies.

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## UAE leader receives Assad's message

ABU DHABI (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan on Monday received a letter from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on recent Arab developments, the Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported. The letter was delivered by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara' who arrived in Abu Dhabi earlier on Monday on a previously unannounced visit.

## Islamic deputies meet in Turkey

ISTANBUL (R) — Parliamentarians from 11 Islamic countries opened a two-day meeting on Monday ahead of next month's Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference in Mexico. The Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, recognised only by Ankara, are also attending, as observers. The head of Turkey's team to the IPU conference said in an opening speech that delegations would express views on the IPU agenda for Mexico and discuss issues of interest to Islamic countries, including the Gulf war.

## S. African students meet ANC officials

HARARE (R) — Eight white South African students held a second day of talks on Monday with officials of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), the main black group pledged to overthrow the Pretoria government, sources close to the talks said. The talks are the latest in a series of contacts between the ANC and South African groups, including white business leaders, opposition politicians, trade unionists and churchmen, which have incurred South African government displeasure.

## Sind assembly speaker ousted

KARACHI (AP) — The powerful speaker of the Sind provincial assembly was voted out of office Monday when legislators passed a no-confidence motion against him in the first such successful action in Pakistani history. Abdullah Hussain Haroon, the speaker, or president, of the assembly of one of the country's four provinces, lost the no-confidence vote by 88 to two, with three ballots declared invalid.

## Stalin's daughter wants to leave Soviet Union again

MOSCOW (R) — Svetlana Alliluyeva, the daughter of Josef Stalin, who came back from the West in 1984, is trying to leave the Soviet Union again and send her daughter to an English school, a Soviet journalist said Monday. Viktor Louis, who often acts as a source for official information, said he understood Ms. Alliluyeva's 14-year-old daughter Olga, whose father is American, could leave. But he thought her own chances were doubtful. Mr. Louis said Ms. Alliluyeva had left the southern Republic of Georgia, where she had been living since her return, and was in Moscow trying to get exit permission from the authorities.

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## Israeli troops kill Gaza Arab, wound and detain others in West Bank

### Palestinians continue Land Day protests

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed one Palestinian, wounded another and arrested dozens in separate incidents Monday in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in continuing demonstrations by Arabs to mark Land Day.

The violence came one day after the 10th anniversary of Land Day, a day for protests against Israeli expropriations of Arab land.

The Israeli army said one Palestinian was shot dead in the Al Bureij refugee camp in the Gaza Strip after allegedly throwing a firebomb. The other was shot and wounded at Birzeit University in the West Bank town of Ramallah after stones were thrown at troops.

The Gaza youth was the fourth Palestinian killed by Israeli troops in the last six months.

The violence followed Monday's observance of Land Day, an annual memorial day for six Arabs killed by Israeli forces 10 years

ago during protests over Israeli land seizures.

In Ramallah, a Birzeit spokeswoman said soldiers set up roadblocks, hurled teargas canisters and fired shots. The army claimed it closed off the university after students threw stones at Israeli vehicles and burned tyres.

The university, a centre of Palestinian nationalism, reopened on Monday after being ordered closed on Land Day in an apparent move to head off violent protests.

An Israeli spokesman said students at a Ramallah teachers' seminary unfurled banned Palestinian flags and chanted nationalist slogans, but no casualties were reported.

In the largest Land Day protest on Monday, 2,000 Arabs and Jews held a rally in the village of Taiba. The army clamped an overnight curfew on Jericho after a mine explosion damaged one Israeli military vehicle and a firebomb was hurled at another.

Military officials, citing similar recent incidents, said the usually quiet West Bank town had become a focus of anti-Israeli guerrilla activities.

Thousands of Christian pilgrims gathered to celebrate Easter in Jerusalem on Monday where Arab merchants staged a Land Day commercial strike.

The strike meant a significant loss of business for merchants on what is traditionally one of their busiest days.

In a separate incident, a Palestinian was seriously hurt when a bomb he was allegedly planting at a bus stop near Tel Aviv exploded in his hands, Israeli officials said.

In Jenin, a firebomb was thrown at a bus carrying soldiers. The bomb struck a window but did not enter the bus, the military said. Israeli soldiers were searching the area on Monday.

## Mexican airliner crashes

MEXICO CITY (R) — A Mexican airliner carrying 170 people on a flight from Mexico City to Los Angeles, California, crashed in flames near the capital on Monday, a spokesman for the airline Mexicana de Aviacion said.

The spokesman said Reuters it was not known if there were any survivors.

Later, a spokesman for Mexicana de Aviacion said 170 people were aboard the airliner.

The Boeing 727 left Mexico City's Benito Juarez International Airport shortly before 9 a.m. (1500 GMT) and crashed at around 9:10 a.m. near the town of Maravatio in Michoacan province, the spokesman said.

Maravatio is about 130 kilometres northwest of Mexico City.

The craft was headed for the Pacific coastal resort of Puerto Vallarta and was to continue on to Los Angeles later, the spokesman said.

Initial reports said the airliner was flying from Puerto Vallarta to the capital.

Cause of the crash was not known, the Mexicana de Aviacion spokesman said.

Rescue teams from nearby towns rushed to the area to look for survivors, radio stations said.

The crash came at the end of one of the Mexico City airport's busiest-ever Easter weekends, during which hundreds of planes took off or landed, mostly carrying Mexicans to or from Pacific or

Caribbean resorts.

A U.S. embassy spokesman here told Reuters the embassy had sent staffers from both here and the consulate in Guadalajara to the crash site to try to find out if any Americans were on board the craft.

"Obviously, the fact that the flight was headed for Los Angeles leaves open the possibility that there were Americans on board. We have sent people to the area and we are checking with the (airline) Mexicana on the passenger list," the spokesman said.

"However, with the large number of Hispanic names among Americans in the Los Angeles area, it may take some time to check out," he said.

## Shaky Amal-Palestinian truce takes hold

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Snipers took the death toll in fighting at Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps to 14 on Monday as Lebanese militiamen and Palestinian defenders of the camps took steps to end their worst confrontation in six months.

"The credibility of everyone — without exception — has been shaken," Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia, said after talks with Palestinian officials and Syrian observers on ways of bolstering a ceasefire.

They ordered party offices to be closed, banned "military manifestations" and called for Amal and Palestinian fighters to man joint ceasefire observation posts, Mr. Berri told reporters.

"We hope this is the last time people with the same cause fight each other," said Palestinian official Mahdi Bseiso.

Despite the accord, sniper fire

cracked out at Sabra and Shatila camps and Amal sources said an Amal fighter was killed, one of four Amal deaths disclosed on Monday.

The clashes, with mortars, machineguns and anti-tank weapons, have been the heaviest between Palestinians and Amal since about 55 people were killed in a week-long battle at the Bourj Al Barajneh camp last September.

Syrian military observers intervened in a bid to prevent the sniping escalating again into a major clash.

The two sides have fought with mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns over the last three days.

Residents said Amal used Syrian-supplied T-54 tanks to shell both camps on Sunday before the ceasefire took hold.

Colonel Abdul Salam Daghistani and Major Amir Talleh of

the Syrian army met with Mr. Berri at his sandbagged home in west Beirut before the Amal leader spoke to reporters.

The Lebanese Red Cross said it sent a three-car convoy into Shatila on Sunday and evacuated three dead and two seriously wounded Palestinians.

Camp residents said Amal men eased the siege early Monday by allowing women with jobs outside to go to work for the first time since the fighting flared Friday.

But Amal gunmen stopped all men from leaving the camps. The militiamen set up checkpoints at all entrances to the shantytowns in west Beirut, residents reported.

Most of the camps' estimated 20,000 residents were believed still sheltering indoors or in underground shelters.

There were no Amal militiamen in sight around the camps and a vegetable market was operating

on the outskirts of Sabra — although traders had moved to a few dozen metres from its usual location for fear of sniping.

Amal has accused supporters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat of deliberately provoking the latest violence "to drag the Amal movement into a battle."

A source in an anti-Arafat Palestinian group rejected the charge and told Reuters Amal was responsible.

Amal has clashed repeatedly with Palestinians since it waged a determined five-week campaign at the camps last year to stop Palestinians rearming to attack Israel from South Lebanon, the heartland of Lebanon's Shi'ites.

At least 600 people were killed in the fighting, and dozens more died in subsequent flare-ups at Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh.

(Continued on page 3)

## France sounds out Jordan and Jordanians on Ariane project

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In its bid to transform the European Ariane rocket into a passenger-carrying spaceship, France is approaching a number of friendly countries, including Jordan, to contribute to this project which is likely to be finalised by 1991.

This was revealed to the Jordan Times by the French ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Patrick Leclercq in an interview yesterday.

Ariane-3 rocket was launched flawlessly last week, and the French government has plans underway to transform the rocket into a passenger-carrying spaceship in 1991, the ambassador said. "And it is this project in which we want our Jordanian friends to participate," he continued.

Mr. Leclercq said that whatever Jordan's contribution is to this project, "we would value it."

The idea is to associate our friends in this important endeavour, and we hope Jordan will be one of them," he said.

The ambassador told the Jordan Times that France has plans to involve not only friendly governments in the multi-million dollar project but also their people. "And as a first step to start this cooperation," Mr. Leclercq said, "we are going to invite a number of 'ordinary' Jordanian citizens to France soon to take a first-hand look at the project and to report their views back to their country for a wider and official assessment."

"The idea behind this," Ambassador Leclercq explained, "is to properly introduce this project to the world — both at official and unofficial levels — and to explain its virtues and benefits to mankind. This is especially necessary, we think, especially in the aftermath of the Challenger tragedy which hit us all and affected our perceptions of space exploration."



Ambassador Patrick Leclercq

inary Jordanian citizens who will be invited to France will have the opportunity to meet with officials and visit installations of Ariane space agency in a trip lasting two weeks. The trip will also include a three-day visit to French Guiana (north of South America) from which Ariane rockets are launched with a stop over in the Martinique and Guadeloupe islands in the Pacific, the ambassador added.

Mr. Leclercq said the candidates, which number 10, have not been selected yet, but that everybody is welcome to participate in a selection process that will take place in Amman soon.

Neither the actual date for the trip nor the travel programme has been settled yet, he said, but the 10 invitees will know both as soon as the selection process is over. "It will most probably be sometime in August or September, and the trip lasting 19-20 days in all."

The ambassador said that not only Jordanians but also foreigners residing in Jordan can apply for selection here in Amman, "as their arrangements with other countries to do the same for Jordanians and other nationalities residing or working abroad. However, the quota is fixed for each country participating in the programme, and we can take only 10 from Jordan, from Jordanian applicants here and abroad," the ambassador added.

Mr. Leclercq said that applicants need only be ordinary citizens in order to apply. "There are no conditions or qualifications whatsoever required, except that in our selection process we will have to choose people from different backgrounds in order to achieve parity and diversity of the invited group." That is "the only qualification there is for anybody to be invited for the France trip," Mr. Leclercq said, "and we hope there are as many applicants as possible. It should be a very useful trip and full of fun too."

The ambassador said a centre has already been set up in Amman to hear from those who are interested in applying for the trip. They should call telephone numbers 644978 or 642976 or write to P.O. Box 3340, Amman.

## Regent holds talks with U.S. congressman, Spanish delegation

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, held separate meetings on Monday with a U.S. congressional delegation headed by Representative Eugene Chappie and a Spanish team headed by the deputy speaker of the Spanish Lower House of Parliament (Congreso de los Diputados).

In his meeting with Mr. Chappie, the Regent warned against allowing the present state of affairs in the Middle East and the no-war-no-peace situation in the region to continue. The situation poses dangers to moderation and increases risks of extremism and terrorism, the Crown Prince told Mr. Chappie.

The Crown Prince briefed the delegation on the situation in the Middle East in general and the conditions in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories in particular. The Regent outlined to the delegation the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories and warned of the dangers inherent in Israel's policy of expansionism.

The American delegation, which arrived here on Saturday on a week-long visit, was also received by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

On Sunday, the delegation held talks with World Affairs Council (WAC) members Marwan Dudin and Wassef Azzar. The focus of the talks was a general review of the developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict since 1948 and the 1967 war. The meeting also dealt with the impact of the Palestinian problem on the Jordanian economy and the measures that the Kingdom had to adopt to cope with the exodus of Palestinians following the 1967 war.

## Israelis split over position on PLO

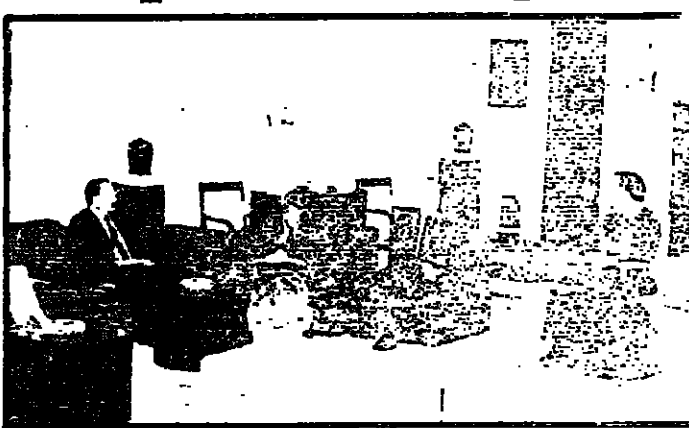
TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli public opinion is split down the middle over negotiating peace with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if the PLO recognises Israel, a survey showed on Monday.

The poll conducted by Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies indicated 50 per cent of those surveyed would agree to talk peace with the PLO while the other half would not.

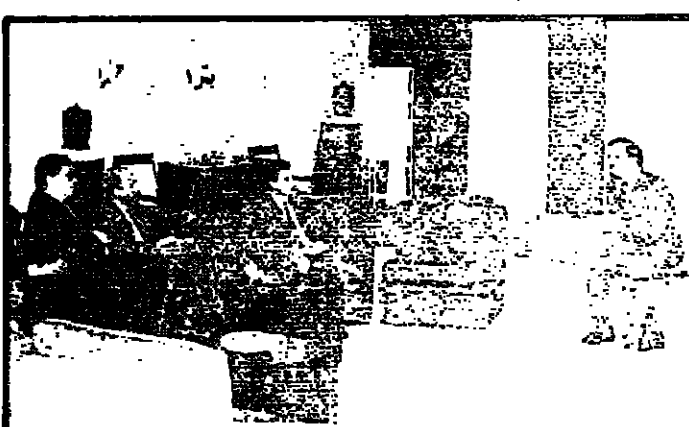
The findings, based on a January, 1986, survey of 1,172 Jewish residents of Israel, also showed that 57 per cent thought Middle East peace could be achieved with in the near future.

Most of the respondents felt that Israel's current "security situation" was somewhat worse than five years ago, rating it 5.6 on a scale of nine.

But 75 per cent said the country could successfully repulse a combined attack by all Arab states. Ninety-four per cent believed Israel would win a war against Syria.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday receives a U.S. delegation headed by Representative Eugene Chappie (above) and a Spanish delegation headed by the deputy speaker of the Spanish Lower House of Parliament (Petra photos)



Crown Prince Hassan, in his meeting with the Spanish delegation headed by Congress de los Diputados Deputy Speaker Leopoldo Torres, explained the situation in the occupied territories and the general state of affairs in the Middle East.

## Shultz: Time is running short for next summit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz suggested on Monday that time was growing short for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to set a date for a summit meeting on nuclear testing and other U.S.-Soviet disputes.

Asked in a television interview if there was a time limit for scheduling the summit, Mr. Shultz replied: "Of course. Meetings like that take a tremendous amount of preparation. It's a very intense process," he added.

But Mr. Shultz refused to set a deadline for scheduling the summit, saying: "I'd just as soon not try to do that."

At the weekend President Reagan rejected Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a special summit meeting in Europe on nuclear testing.

U.S. officials said then, and Mr. Shultz repeated on Monday, that they hoped Mr. Gorbachev would

## Blaze destroys part of historical castle near London

HAMPTON, England (Agencies) — A blaze on Monday gutted part of Hampton Court, King Henry VIII's palace by the Thames, killing the widow of a British wartime hero.

Flames swept the palace's south wing, a masterpiece of the architect Sir Christopher Wren, only hours before thousands of Easter tourists were expected to visit the building.

In the wreckage firemen found the body of Lady Gale, 85-year-old widow of General Sir Richard Gale, commander of a division which led the 1944 allied invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe, police said.

Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by her heir, Prince Charles, and sister, Princess Margaret,

later visited the palace to inspect the damage.

Hampton Court is owned by Queen Elizabeth and contains 1,000 apartments — many offered at low rent to court retainers and retired civil servants — as well as a historic royal collection of paintings, tapestries and furniture.

Seven or eight elderly widows in their dressing gowns were led from apartments on the top floor of the palace's south wing before the roof collapsed into galleries filled with art works, said Toby Jessel, a Conservative Party lawmaker who represents the district 30 kilometres from central London.

More than 120 firemen brought the blaze at the 16th century palace under control at 9:40 a.m.

## Professional Computer Exhibition at Amra Hotel

From 19/4 - 22/4/1986

On display are computer systems only Organised by the Jordanian International Institution Tel: 621540



# Sudan closes institutions left from integration with Egypt

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Sudan has decided to dissolve the institutions set up under its 1982 integration agreement with Egypt, which Khartoum views as an extravagant and irrelevant legacy from deposed President Jaafar Numeiri.

A cabinet meeting took the decision Sunday on the grounds that the integration "was an act imposed from above which did not express the joint interests of the two peoples," the official Sudan news agency SUNA said.

The integration process has been largely in abeyance since the overthrow of Numeiri last April and the significance of the announcement was more symbolic than actual.

A Sudanese foreign policy official said the move towards Egypt's arch-enemy

Libya has accelerated in recent weeks in line with increased Libyan military assistance against rebels in the south of the country.

The cabinet kept its lines of communication with Cairo open, however, saying the ministers "affirmed the integration principle as a historic, cultural and day-to-day reality and the aspiration of the two brotherly peoples."

Coordination and joint economic projects with Egypt would continue and Sudan would get in

touch with Cairo to explain and clarify the decision, SUNA added.

The main practical effect is that the heads and employees of the integration bureaucracy, which includes a secretariat-general of the Supreme Integration Council, an integration fund and an office for integration affairs at the Sudanese presidency, will retire or return to their original jobs in the civil service.

The Supreme Council, which grouped the heads of state of Egypt and Sudan, has not met in that form since Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaraddhab took power from Numeiri after a popular uprising in April.

A Nile Valley Parliament, declared officially frozen by the cabinet Sunday, has also been inactive since the former president took up

residence in exile in Egypt.

Egypt's refusal to extradite Numeiri for trial and Sudanese dissatisfaction with the integration process soured ties with Cairo in the early months of the government but a series of high-level visits succeeded in restoring normal relations by last autumn.

In recent weeks, however, diplomats have been speculating that the large quantities of Libyan military assistance may lead to some dramatic diplomatic gesture favourable to Tripoli.

SUNA said the present transitional cabinet felt it did not have time to discuss integration in detail and would refer the issue to the constituent assembly which will emerge from general elections starting Tuesday.

## Sudanese election campaign is colourful ritual

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Across Khartoum, in public squares or dusty football pitches, Sudanese politics plays to packed audiences in a nightly ritual of bright lights, amplified chanting and coloured patchwork tenting.

The rallies for the elections starting Tuesday, Sudan's first multi-party poll for 18 years, begin soon after sunset, when the city wakes from its afternoon slumber to the relative cool of the evening.

Men and boys in white robes and turbans, women shrouded in elegant pastel fabrics of pink, yellow and purple, sit in line on cheap plastic chairs to watch the politicians perform in ascending order of importance.

The tenting flaps in the wind off the desert and portable generators throb in the background as the party faithful come to the rostrum with tribute in the form of odes of praise for their leaders.

"Allah Akbar Wallillah Illah" (God is great and to God be praise) is the chant that most often fills the night air in the gaps between speeches, as the major parties vie to prove themselves more righteous than their rivals.

In the poll, more than five million Sudanese will choose a constitutional assembly to replace a transitional military government which has ruled since President Jaafar Numeiri was overthrown last April.

Each party has its own style, from the aggressive haranguing of the far-right National Islamic Front (NIF) to the middle-class staidness of the Democratic Unionists.

The Communists have a novel technique for pulling in the crowds — a band of musicians and chorus on stage singing in harmony about the "servants of May," the political codeword for those who collaborated with Numeiri.

At the NIF rally, the tone is that of a fire-and-brimstone sermon as the charismatic Hassan Al-Turabi recalls the glorious history of the earliest Muslims and denounces the modern enemies of Islam.

Sadeq Al Mahdi, leader of the powerful Umma Party, takes the homely that approach, holding his audience spellbound with a mixture of erudite wit and down-to-earth philosophy in deliberately colloquial Arabic.

"We love you, Sadeq" shout the aging retainers in the back row with a shake of the fist, exhibiting a feudal loyalty to the living symbol of the Mahdist tradition. A former prime minister, he is the great-grandson and political heir of the 19th century Mahdi, the Sudanese Muslim leader.

Prosperous merchants on a night out with their wives, have prize-giving for the party volunteers, giving their meeting the atmosphere of parents' day at a respectable school.

Politicians expect the Umma to hold the largest block of seats in the 264-strong assembly and Sadeq to be next prime minister.

## Egypt reportedly refused to fight Libya

**CAIRO (R)** — Egypt was approached by the United States three times in the last four months to take military action against Libya but Cairo refused, the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said Monday.

"Egypt has refused to take part in any military operation against Libya. We did not refuse that once or twice but three times," the newspaper said in a front-page editorial.

Ibrahim Nafeh, editor of the newspaper, said President Reagan's National Security Adviser, John D. Drexler, had visited Cairo last summer and that "Egypt refused U.S. military assistance to undertake a military operation against Libya."

Nafeh said a second senior U.S. envoy visited Cairo last December to convince Egypt to join Washington in military action against Libya. A third envoy visited Egypt after the attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, but Egypt refused.

The United States is Egypt's principal aid donor.

Egypt has no diplomatic relations with Libya and the two countries have been at odds for more than a decade over Middle East politics.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has accused Egypt of helping the United States in last week's clashes with Libya in the Mediterranean.

Under the rule of late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the two Arab states fought a brief border war in 1977, but his successor, Hosni Mubarak, has said he will not go to war with any Arab country.

In Washington, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said Sunday the United States may hold future naval manoeuvres in the Gulf or Sirte to challenge Libya's claim that they are national waters.

In an interview on U.S. television, Mr. Murphy said that if Col. Qadhafi continues to assert that the Gulf is sovereign territory and closed to international navigation, "we will exercise our right again."

Mr. Murphy added that "we don't have a set schedule to do so."

Last week U.S. manoeuvres in the Gulf off Libya's coast led to clashes between U.S. and Libyan forces. U.S. officials say the task force shot up Libyan patrol boats and twice hit a radar site at U.S. jets.

In a separate television interview, Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost said he sees growing resentment against Col. Qadhafi in Europe and among moderate Arab countries.

"Slowly but surely Mr. Qadhafi is sowing the seeds of his own destruction," Mr. Armacost said.

When asked whether the U.S. should support the overthrow of Col. Qadhafi, Mr. Armacost replied that the U.S. "will have to find some means of dealing" with him.

He said the U.S. has been successful in mobilising the support of other countries to deal with the Libyan leader whom the Reagan administration has accused of fostering international terrorism.

"It is not our responsibility alone," Mr. Armacost said.

Meanwhile Newsweek said Sunday Col. Qadhafi is preparing to launch a terrorist crusade against U.S. citizens and facilities abroad, according to a highly classified CIA report.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) report warned that at least 35 American targets overseas, ranging from company offices to the headquarters of the Sixth Fleet, are already under surveillance by Libyan agents, Newsweek said.

As a result, governments are tightening security across Western Europe and the Middle East, the magazine said, and Reagan administration officials have promised a strong and swift response if Col. Qadhafi orders the attacks.

Newsweek quoted Western intelligence sources as saying that Col. Qadhafi had paid between \$5 and \$6 million for last year's twin airport attacks in Rome and Vienna to Abu Nidal, the leader of the group believed responsible for the attacks.

In addition, the magazine said

Col. Qadhafi allegedly gives Abu Nidal's group \$5 million as an annual stipend.

Time magazine Sunday said last week's U.S. confrontation with Libya had been planned by the U.S. Navy since last July.

Contingency plans of the preparations included a joint U.S.-Egyptian design to topple Col. Qadhafi, a plan to work with the French in the Mediterranean and Chad, and covert action involving other North African governments, Time added.

**Veliotes makes farewell call on Mubarak**

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes paid a farewell call on President Hosni Mubarak Monday before leaving Egypt upon his resignation from the foreign service.

Talking to reporters afterward, Veliotes appeared to cast doubt on the accuracy of a report in Monday's editions of the leading state-owned newspaper Al-Ahram that Egypt had rejected a U.S. proposal for joint military action against Libya on three occasions since last July.

"I haven't seen the report," Mr. Veliotes said in reply to a question. "I just suggest you don't believe everything you read in the press."

Pressed again, Mr. Veliotes said: "Don't take these things too seriously, please."

"This was my farewell call on President Mubarak whom I have known for quite a number of years," Mr. Veliotes said. "It's not only that I have known him professionally, but I also consider him a friend."

Mr. Veliotes, who took his post here in December 1983, described his Cairo assignment as "the culmination and highlight of a very long career in diplomacy."

He said his successor will be "one of our most distinguished senior career ambassadors" but refused to disclose his name.

Mr. Veliotes said he planned to leave Cairo within the next two days.

## Libyan University closes English, French departments

**TRIPOLI (R)** — Libyan authorities closed the English and French departments at Tripoli's Al-Fatih University Sunday in a move to promote the use of Arabic, students said.

Other departments teaching in English, including engineering, medical and science faculties, were closed down until they could be converted to Arabic, some students also said, although others were unaware of this.

The students said the closures were part of a policy developed for the last five years to avoid the use of languages other than Arabic in Libya.

A city bookshop was still selling many English language technical volumes, however, including scientific and medical textbooks. Many other technical books were Arabic versions of foreign publications.

The "Green Book" of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's thoughts was on sale in English, French, German and Turkish.

Languages other than Arabic are virtually never seen in Tripoli, except for a few revolutionary posters, and even the airport announcements are in Arabic only.

Road signs, advertisements and documents are in Arabic only, although state television has news bulletins in English.

Libyan radio reported the closure of the university's English and French faculties Sunday and said books in these languages were burned, but the students told journalists they knew nothing of this.

Officials tried to prevent foreign newsmen travelling to the university from their hotel and gatekeepers refused them access to the campus.

"It is very bad for us. You have to use English in computer science," a student of that subject told Reuters.

## Khomeini drives on Iran's war machine

By Hugh Pope  
Reuters

**TEHRAN** — A call by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for all able-bodied men to prepare to fight Iraq is seen by diplomats here as a sharp rebuke to anyone seeking to turn the claimed war successes into a strong Iranian hand for peace talks.

Iran's 83-year-old spiritual leader, who is also armed forces commander-in-chief, made the call a week ago to finish off what he regards as "a sacred war against an impious regime."

Diplomats said they interpreted the virtual order, which snowballed quickly into a mass call-up for war volunteers, as a sharp rebuke to anyone who wished to negotiate peace following two successful military offensives in February.

"Those who are opposed (to the war)... should know it is not to God's liking," Khomeini warned top officials and foreign diplomats with a flash of anger.

His statement came after the small "Freedom Movement" of ex-Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, Iran's only legal opposition, issued a pamphlet calling again for Iran to seek peace.

It said Iranian officials chasing victory were like desert wanderers chasing a mirage, adding that the war was a trap set by the superpowers to sap Iran's strength.

Diplomats speculated that Khomeini's warning was also a clerical government insiders who might have started to think along similar lines. But there is no public evidence of this.

Following Khomeini's statement, the powerful Speaker of Parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said the "opponents"

were "a handful who nag here and there."

Ayatollah Ahmad Azari-Qomi, a spokesman for the traditionalist, conservative wing of Iranian clerical politics, condemned those who said the war "brings nothing but the death of the young men of the two nations."

Any serious Iranian move towards negotiations now would have to dilute Iran's main peace demand, for the ousting of Iraqi government.

This was very unlikely before Khomeini's statement, but now was out of the question, the diplomats added.

Khomeini's speeches make clear he sees the war as part of his historic crusade to restore Islam's former glories, or, as the Iranian media repeats every day, a battle of "light against darkness," "right against wrong."

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Since Khomeini's call last week, revolutionary institutions and leaders in Iran have hurried to show readiness to support a greater war effort in their respective ways.

Rafsanjani echoed official surprise, saying: "His words were so serious I thought for a moment we should abandon parliament and go to the front."

"He has made a definitive religious statement... He has understood things we do not understand," he added.

Other officials likened Khomeini's war call to crucial junctures in the 1979 revolution when he summoned people to the streets to topple the late Shah.

Khomeini put forward the idea earlier this month that women be mobilised for weapons training to defend cities, a radical suggestion

to channel the warlike spirit of Islamic militant women.

Residents say some revolutionary institutions have started to implement the order.

Khomeini's call still has a strong effect on the religious spirit of Iran's large mass of working class poor, who regard him as semi-divine.

Many war volunteers say they go to the front because Khomeini said so, welcoming the idea of death, which they call martyrdom, and repeating popular catchphrases such as "Islam is in danger" and "We will not abandon the Imam (Khomeini)."

The government says there has been such an overwhelming response to Khomeini's call for all able-bodied men to go to war that Revolutionary Guards have had to set up new committees and bases in the provinces to handle the new load.

The importance attached to the call-up is greater than the call for volunteers in September that resulted in the successful "Dawn 8" and "Dawn 9" offensives in February.

Stricter regulations are also being imposed for standard draft procedures.

Diplomats say the domestic and international message of the call is Iranian determination to pursue "war to victory," but it is not clear what Iran intends to do with the people it is mobilising.

Most diplomats said another ground attack was not expected soon and that the approaching summer months were not suitable for offensives.

"Our view is that they are still concentrating on keeping Fao," one diplomat said. "If they look like losing Fao, then it might be the time for another offensive," he added.

## Unexploded rocket removed from Gulf tanker

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Military experts removed an unexploded rocket from a Norwegian tanker attacked by two Iranian helicopters in the Gulf at the weekend, shipping sources said Monday.

The rocket entered an air-conditioning room on the poop deck of the 140,012-ton Berge

King, fired on 75 miles east of Qatar as it headed to pick up a cargo of Saudi oil for Finland.

Another rocket splashed harmlessly into the sea, and nobody aboard was hurt. The 50-centimetre rocket was removed last Sunday, after the tanker anchored off Ras Tanurah and requested Saudi military assistance.

They said a Panamanian-registered tanker, the 103,768-ton Stelio, which came under Iranian helicopter attack in the same zone east of Qatar Sunday, was set on fire but not seriously damaged.

The ship was also heading for Saudi Arabia.

## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
Tel: 773111-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

14:30 ..... Koran  
14:35 ..... Cartoons  
15:20 ..... Live transmission of Soccer match: Kuwait Vs. Qatar  
17:15 ..... Children's programme  
17:40 ..... Give Me a Break  
18:10 ..... Islamic programme  
18:40 ..... Arabic Series  
19:30 ..... News programme  
20:20 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Studio '90  
22:40 ..... News Summary in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**

18:00 ..... Grand Hotel (French)  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... French varieties  
19:20 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:30 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Comedy: All At Number 20  
21:10 ..... Documentary: The Brief  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Equalizer

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz AM & 90 KHz FM  
& partly on 95.00 KHz SW  
773111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News Desk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:40 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
10:00 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
10:30 ..... News Summary  
11:00 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
11:30 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... Top Twenty  
12:30 ..... Date with a Star  
13:00 ..... Evening Show  
13:30 ..... News Summary  
14:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
14:30 ..... News Summary  
15:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
15:30 ..... News Summary  
16:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
16:30 ..... News Summary  
17:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
17:30 ..... News Summary  
18:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
18:30 ..... News Summary  
19:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
19:30 ..... News Summary  
20:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
20:30 ..... News Summary  
21:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
21:30 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

### EXHIBITIONS

\* An exhibition with originals about the work of the German Artist Christian Scholz at the Goethe Institut (until April 3).

\* An art exhibition by Mohammed Abu Zuhair at the Housing Bank Complex Gallery.

\* A book exhibition at Ma'n University in Karak (until April 3).

### VIDEO

\* "Portrait" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ..... 644371  
British Council ..... 6541520  
French Cultural Centre ..... 637009  
Goethe Institute ..... 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 634049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 639777  
Haya Art Centre ..... 645195  
Husseini Youth City ..... 647181/86  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 641793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 646251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 643555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from medieval to modern times and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutasabbah, Jabal

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.  
Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lwadi, 637440.  
Deir St. George (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 670806.  
Armenian Catholic Church Astanbeh, 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Astanbeh, 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Astanbeh, 771751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Stansani, 677534.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.  
Rabbi Shalom Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.

### PRAYER TIMES

04:00 ..... Fajr  
05:24 ..... (Sunrise) Duha  
11:41 ..... Dhuhr  
15:23 ..... Asr  
17:50 ..... Maghrib  
19:20 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:30 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
06:45 ..... Amman (JA)  
06:55 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Cairo (MS)  
07:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
07:25 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
07:35 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
07:55 ..... Doha, Kuwait (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
08:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
08:25 ..... Moscow (SV)  
08:35 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
08:45 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
09:25 ..... Paris, Brussels (RJ)  
09:35 ..... Athens (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Amsterdam, Istanbul (JA)  
09:55 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
10:05 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ)  
10:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
10:25 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
10:35 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (SR)  
10:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
01:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

### DEPARTURES

06:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
07:30 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
08:00 ..... Beirut (ME)  
08:10 ..... Cairo (MS)  
08:20 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
08:40 ..... Athens (RJ)  
08:50 ..... Geneva, London (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
09:25 ..... Rome (RJ)  
09:35 ..... Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
09:55 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:05 ..... Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:25 ..... Moscow (SV)  
10:35 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
10:45 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (SR)  
10:55 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
11:05 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

### MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Argus Carier  
— Cammen Mare

Amn Kavar and Sons Company, Tel: 622234-9 for your service.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with a gradual rise in temperature. In the evening it will be cloudy, with chances for scattered rain. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman ..... 8/17  
Aqaba ..... 14/27  
Deraa ..... 8/21  
Jordan Valley ..... 12/25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14.4, Aqaba 27. Humidity readings: Amman 97 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Monday rates  
Local sell/buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc ..... 74.8 / 75.6  
Dutch guilder ..... 134.2 / 136.7  
French franc ..... 49.3 / 49.9  
Italian lire ..... 22.3 / 22.5  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 198.1 / 200.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 48.3 / 48.6  
Swiss franc ..... 181.3 / 183.9  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 520.7 / 527.9  
U.S. dollar ..... 355.8 / 359.5  
W. German mark ..... 151.2 / 153.3

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate ..... 891228  
Amman civil defence ..... 198, 199  
Civil Defence Unit ..... 277293, 277311  
Civil Defence Organisation ..... 770733  
Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 57306  
Ambulance ..... 193, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198  
Fire station ..... 635441  
Blood bank ..... 778303  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire rescue centre ..... 622050-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637177  
Police headquarters ..... 639141  
Traffic police ..... 8963901  
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881  
Municipal water companies: 77125/8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5330060

### NIGHT DUTY

TAXIS:  
Vandae taxi ..... 644383  
Al-Ahram taxi ..... 669111  
Medyar taxi ..... 644574  
Assan taxi ..... 644503  
Alman taxi ..... 666022  
Al



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Sharif Zaid, Obeid visit 'hazard spot'

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid and Transport Minister Farhi Obeid Monday visited houses, belonging to families of armed forces personnel, which were damaged when a fuel tanker overturned and caught fire on the outskirts of Amman on Saturday. Sharif Zaid and Mr. Obeid saw the measures being taken by the concerned authorities to reduce the number of road accidents near the entrance to Amman.

## Dakhqan restricts picnic areas

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan Monday issued directives banning picnics in forest areas with the exception of some areas in Amman, Zarqa, Madaba, Balqa, Jerash, Mafrqa, Ajloun and Irbid. According to the directives, outings to these areas will only be allowed between May 1 and Oct. 15. The directives ban picnics and outings in small forest areas with trees less than ten years old and state that no fires are allowed in any forested area. Also Monday Mr. Dakhqan issued regulations organising grazing in government forest areas. The regulations called on breeders to call at local agriculture departments to organise grazing their livestock.

## Mayor returns from ACO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh and an accompanying delegation returned to Amman Monday after taking part in the Arab Cities Organisation (ACO) general conference held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from March 22-27. Mr. Rawabdeh said that the conference discussed ACO policies and approved strategies for the next three years. He added that the conference also approved the ACO budget and reelected Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Adasani as ACO secretary general. Representatives of 280 Arab municipalities took part in the conference.

## Hawamdeh meets contractors' president

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh Monday held a meeting with the newly elected president and members of the Jordanian Contractors Society to discuss cooperation between the ministry and the society in supporting and reviving the construction sector. The discussions also dealt with government decisions to develop legislation pertinent to this sector.

## JNSL discusses steamship purchase

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Jordan National Shipping Lines (JNSL) Yasser Al Tal has said that the company's board is currently discussing the possibility of purchasing a steamship to replace Al Mabroukeh which caught fire on Mar. 6, a report in the Arabic daily newspaper Sawt Al Shaab said Monday. Mr. Tal said that despite the fire, passenger movement from Amman to Qaboo port in Egypt had not been affected except for the day the fire occurred when the Egyptian ship Al Hussein made two trips to Amman. Mr. Tal said the loss was limited to the fuel bunker and the goods aboard the ship.

## Peruvian economy team due April 10

AMMAN (Petra) — An economic delegation from Peru is due here on April 10 on a several day official visit to Jordan. The delegation will hold talks with a number of officials in the public and private sectors on possibilities for trade cooperation between Jordan and Peru.

## Badia police thwart Captagon smugglers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The badia and border police have foiled an attempt to smuggle 165,000 Captagon tablets into the country, according to a report in the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab Monday. The smugglers fled when they were discovered and left behind the tablets, a Kalashnikov machine gun, some ammunition and a camel, the report said. Last week a similar attempt to smuggle 600,000 Captagon tablets into the country was thwarted by a badia and border police patrol.



A view of Tell Mahabeh over the Jordan Valley

## Jordan attends OIC panel on Israeli settlements

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has taken part in the meetings of the Islamic experts committee of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which were held recently in Saudi Arabia. Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatani, who took part in these meetings, said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the two days of talks focused on topics related to the implementation of a plan which includes ways of dealing with Israeli settlement schemes in the occupied Arab territories. The plan, with an annual cost of U.S. \$135 million, was approved by the conference of OIC foreign ministers held in Morocco in January.

Dr. Qatani said that the committee focused its discussions on ways of implementing the plan by defining the details of the regular requirements needed to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and by assessing the annual financial needs of the plan to discuss ways of securing the necessary funds.

The OIC foreign ministers decided that contributions by member countries to the budgets of the Jerusalem fund and employment should be annual and compulsory according to Dr. Qatani.

The committee recommended that a special item be put on the agenda of the first conference of the OIC information ministers to discuss ways of stepping up media campaigns about the dangers of Israeli colonisation in the occupied Arab territories and arrangements for holding international seminars on the subject.

## Muasher drops price of wheat

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher Monday issued a defence order reducing the price of a tonne of standard wheat from JD 50.650 to JD 45.650 as of Tuesday. The order also banned all mills from producing any other type of flour unless they obtain written approval from the Ministry of Supply. Commenting on the order, a responsible source from the Ministry of Supply said that the order is in line with the ministry's policy to provide high-quality bread to the public at reasonable prices. He added that the order was issued to improve the conditions of bakeries owners and to deal with changes in the production of Arabic bread to maintain its quality and to keep bread prices reasonable. The price for a kilogramme of bread will remain at the present rate of 75 fils, the source said. The reduction in the price of flour will cost the treasury an extra JD 1,750,000, per year in addition to the JD 14 million government subsidy on wheat.

## Rifai okays plans to develop old, run-down part of Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai has given the go-ahead for the preparation of engineering consulting services for a JD 6 million project designed to develop the Hay Al Shallah area and the old town of Amman. The Amman Region Authority (ARA) has conducted a technical study on developing these two areas which cover an area of two square kilometres and which are inhabited by some 2,500 people. The project will include the provision of all utilities, services, roads, water and sewerage networks, electricity and telephones. It also entails constructing housing units for low-income people whose present houses will be demolished.

The ARA discussed the project with a World Bank team who recently visited the authority and the project received support and acceptance from the World Bank delegation, the ARA said. It was also agreed that a working programme, to include an economic feasibility study and engineering designs, would be submitted to the World Bank for evaluation. The World Bank has also expressed readiness to offer a special down payment as part of the project cost to cover the costs of the study and designs for the project.

## National book week underway

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Monday started celebrations of National Book Week which will run until April 7. Jordan has been marking this occasion since 1972 in response to a call by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in recognition of the importance of books.

Director General of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) Ahmad Sharaka said that book exhibitions as well as specialised seminars and lectures on the role of books and libraries will be organised during this week. Dr. Sharaka added that this is also an opportunity to review achievements as well as the future of this vital sector.

## A tapestry of delight from Ballet Rambert

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Watching the Ballet Rambert perform at the Royal Cultural Centre was like watching a gorgeous fabric being woven. Moving with breathtaking pliancy and grace, the dancers passed under, around, behind and over each other effortlessly, faultlessly, touching only briefly before moving on to create another piece of intricate interweaving. They held the audience spellbound, seeming to enjoy themselves as much as they were enjoyed.

Arriving from Egypt on a British Council tour, Sunday night was the first of three performances the ballet gave while here in Amman. The programme opened with a beautifully woven selection of British, Irish and American folk songs played and sung on stage. The seven musicians, with the help of such strange and unfamiliar instruments as bodhrans and Uilleann pipes, created a heady atmosphere both sad and gay. The joyful piping of flute and whistle made the dancers skip and sway, their feet moving so gracefully and quickly through a series of intricate steps that they seemed to hover above the stage.

The four male dancers of the piece, Mark Baldwin, Michael Hodges, Robert Poole and Bruce Michelson, had the audience laughing out loud at their drunken antics and witty expressions of love and admiration. Behind the gaiety, however, lay a sense of sorrow which was movingly caught in the choreography by Christopher Bruce.

helson, Michael Hodges, Mark Baldwin and Ben Craft "It's A Raggy Waltz" was a light and delightful piece, creative and innovative, ending with the dancers removing their shoes and placing them in the position in which they began their next series of movements. Like the previous piece, the choreography, this time by Lucy Bethune, had the dancers moving individually but when taken together produced a complex shifting pattern that fitted together like the pieces of a jigsaw.

"Dangerous Liaisons," performed by the company for the first time last April, followed. The music, composed by Simon Waters, is an electronic mixture of sounds such as "the crackling of electric sparks, hisses, delicate tinkling of bells and sloshing water." The choreography by the company's artistic director, Richard Alston, translated this strange sometimes discordant, sometimes harmonious mish-mash of sounds into a series of fast and sinuous movements that at times seemed alien and strange. Exciting and intellectual "Dangerous Liaisons" is the kind of work for which the Ballet Rambert has become rightly famous.

Completing the show was Robert North's version of "Death and the Maiden." Set to Schubert's quartet of the same name, it is, as reviewed by a British newspaper "a lovely romantic piece full of shimmering images and vivid contrasts." Wearing full, heavy skirts that both concealed and revealed in hues so subtle they defy definition, the women moved with such fluidity and softness that they lulled and calmed the senses — they and the way their costumes moved became all that one was aware of.

Founded in 1926 by Marie Rambert, the Ballet Rambert is Britain's oldest and certainly most influential dance company and as their performances here in Amman show it is not for nothing the company is held in such great esteem and respect.



Intricate steps, effortless movement

## Joint team finds new evidence on origins of Nabataeans

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN VALLEY — A team of Jordanian and American archaeologists probing a small, heretofore neglected, tell in the Jordan Valley has unearthed intriguing new evidence that may force a radical reconsideration of the origin of the Nabataeans.

The joint Jordanian-American expedition, headed by Dr. Blakelock Clark of the Baptist Union Seminary of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Ghazi Maakoul, of Yarmouk University, spent three weeks in January this year making a series of test probes in and around Tell Mahabeh, in the southern Jordan Valley. The tell, briefly mentioned in the archaeological survey of Nelson Glueck in the 1930s, is located in the low eastern foothills of the valley, about five kilometres east of the north-eastern tip of the Dead Sea.

Glueck had briefly passed by the site and noted the presence of pottery sherds which he dated from the Early and Late Iron Age, and others from the Nabataean, Roman and Byzantine periods. The site, a small tell rising about four metres above the surrounding ground, and measuring only about 25 x 15 metres, had never been investigated since, probably because it is so difficult to reach.

It is in an isolated, barren area reached only by a hike from the village of Sweimeh, near the Dead Sea resthouse complex. In antiquity, however, the settlement that predated the tell would have been located along the ancient Pilgrim's Way that linked Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley with a string of Iron Age settlements in the valley, and finally with the ancient towns of Nebo and Madaba, now better known for their 5th and 6th Century Byzantine mosaics.

## Surface pottery

Dr. Clark and Mr. Maakoul, both of whom are specialists in the enigmatic transition from the biblical peoples of the Iron Age to the era of the Nabataean civilisation, decided to investigate Tell Mahabeh because the surface presence of both Iron Age and Nabataean pottery suggested that an excavation might shed new light on the transition from the Iron Age to the Nabataean period.

Though only in the field for three weeks, the joint Jordanian-American expedition has unearthed some startling new evidence that suggests the Nabataeans may have been an obscure biblical tribe whose origins go back well into the Old Testament period, around 1200-1300 B.C., and may even be mentioned a few times in the Old Testament texts.

## 'Obscure' origins

Though the origins of the Nabataeans have always been a bit obscure, most scholars have always accepted the theory that they originated from the north Arabian desert, and entered southern Jordan around 700-500 B.C. This was a period of some political turmoil in the land of Jordan, when the indigenous Edomites were ruled successively by the Assyrians, the Babylonians and the Persians.

The Nabataeans took advantage of the political circumstances to settle into southern Jordan, edge out the Edomites as

the political, military and commercial masters of the land, and finally establish their kingdom with its magnificent capital city at Petra.

The Tell Mahabeh excavations have produced a few ostraca, or pottery sherds with writing on them, that invite a radically different interpretation of the origins of the Nabataeans. A total of nine ostraca have been found to date, though six of them have only fragments of letters left on them. The other three each have one or two lines of writing, thought to be fragments of longer inscriptions that were written in ink on the outside of large storage jars.

The most fascinating is the inscription on Ostraca Number 2, as the excavators called it, which has a string of words written in a hand, some, squarish script that resembles Aramaic, ancient Hebrew, Nabataean and Phoenician/Canaanite, the most widespread languages of the Iron Age/Nabataean era in Jordan and Palestine.

## Inscription

The inscription fragment reads: "...yhd bau fr m wa mansh wa g'd wa ikhw'm ha-nabatu. kul mahesh ya..."

A preliminary field reading of the inscription by Drs Clark and Maakoul translates it as follows: "...yhd sons of Ephraim and Manasseh and Gad and their brothers the Nabataeans, all of whom are believers in ya..."

Dr. Clark suggests that the incomplete first word of the inscription should be translated as "yha'd", meaning union or confederation in ancient Semitic languages. Ephraim, Manasseh and Gad are some of the biblical tribes of the Hebrews. The last word in the inscription, according to Dr. Clark, should be read as "yah-way", the ancient Hebrew name for God.

"If our reading is correct," Drs Clark and Maakoul said in an interview here recently, "the Nabataeans were a distinct West Semitic/Arab tribe that controlled its own territory as early as 1100 B.C., and originally came from the area north-east of the Dead Sea."

The pottery associated with the inscription all dates from the early Iron Age, around 1200-1000 B.C. The style of the script also provides good dating evidence, as do

some small metal tools excavated from the same levels as the ostraca. All the indications are that the inscription dates from around 1150-1050 B.C., or just before the period of the kingdoms of Saul and David in the Old Testament.

## Confederation of tribes

Dr. Clark suggests the inscription refers to a loose confederation of tribes in the region north of the Dead Sea, who banded together to resist the strength of the Ammonites to the east and the Israelites to the west. The peculiar reference to the Nabataeans as "brothers" of the other tribes mentioned in the inscription is thought to indicate the relative political strength of the Nabataeans.

"We are not very clear about the precise meaning of titular references in this period," Dr. Maakoul said, "but we have some parallels from the Assyrian records, and even earlier from the Ebla tablets, that one referred to another tribe or power as a 'brother' when one wanted to show respect for the greater strength and therefore the political dominance of that other tribe. If this is so in this case, we may have found the first substantive evidence for the existence of a distinctive Nabataean tribe, albeit numbering only a few thousand people and controlling a small region in the eastern foothills of the Jordan Valley, from the 11th Century B.C."

The picture that emerges from this year's short season at Tell Mahabeh is that the nucleus of the Nabataean people existed for perhaps 500 years within a small but rich and strategic area northeast of the Dead Sea, from where it could trade in the bitumen and salt products of the Dead Sea, and also derive some income from taxing the commercial traffic that passed through its territory. When the political situation in the wider Middle East region deteriorated in the 7th and 6th Centuries B.C., the Nabataeans seized the moment to expand their territory and blossom into a full-fledged regional empire.

The joint expedition will resume its work next year, when it hopes to excavate most of the summit of the small tell. The test probes excavated this year exposed some fragmentary stone walls, a few collapsed mudbrick structures, and the burned remains of what is either a pottery kiln or a bread oven.

"Next year, we hope to open up a much larger area, and get to the bottom of this intriguing new find," Dr. Clark said. "This is an unbelievably important discovery," Dr. Maakoul added. "We were all looking for the origins of the Nabataeans in the wrong place."



11th Century B.C. Nabataean wall at Tell Mahabeh

## Regent holds talks with U.S., Spanish delegations

(Continued from page 1)

separate talks with the Spanish delegation.

Mr. Masri explained to the delegation the latest developments in the Palestinian problem and Jordan's efforts to push forward the Middle East peace process towards a just and durable solution to the problem.

Mr. Masri also praised Jordanian-Spanish relations and Madrid's support for Arab causes. Spain established diplomatic relations with Israel in January this year and announced in March that it was granting diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Information Minister Khatib, in his meeting with the Spanish visitors, outlined the importance of holding an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Khatib reviewed Jordan's efforts since 1967 towards reaching a just and durable Arab-Israeli solution based on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. "The absence of a political solution in the Middle East is bound to affect world peace and stability," Mr. Khatib told the delegation. The minister called on the international community to shoulder its responsibility towards

solving the Palestinian problem and the importance of the community's role in the Middle East peace process.

Dr. Kana'an explained to the delegation the role of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs in extending help to the Arabs living under Israeli occupation.

The minister also explained to the Spanish delegation various aspects of the prevailing economic situation in the occupied West Bank and emphasised that the Israeli authorities were exerting all efforts to utilise the West Bank economy in the service of the Israeli economy.

The Jordanian government, Dr. Kana'an said, was allowing the entry of 50 per cent of the occupied West Bank's total agricultural products to be marketed in Jordan and neighbouring Arab countries.

Dr. Kana'an also outlined the Israeli occupation authority's settlement policies based on the illegitimate acquisition of land to build Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

Later, the Spanish delegation, which is on a fact-finding mission in Jordan, visited the Baqa'a refugee camp, which has an estimated population of 60,000 Palestinians.

The visitors were briefed by Nabil Al Hirsch, director of the camp's youth centre, on the refugees' situation and the development of the Palestinian problem since 1948. Mr. Torres voiced Spain's support of the Palestinian people in their struggle towards achieving a just solution to their problem and regaining their usurped rights.

## Weather expected to improve

AMMAN (J.T.) — The weather will improve gradually on Tuesday and will be partly cloudy to cloudy in the hilly areas with scattered showers at times, according to Meteorology Department Director Ali Abanda.

Dr. Abanda said that the improvement was due to a zone of high pressure over West Europe which caused a frontal depression over the East Mediterranean.

Heavy rain over the past 48 hours was caused by a Khamaseen depression moving from North Africa towards the region, he said. The depression was associated with a warm, dry and dusty air mass which preceded the depression. Dr. Abanda added that a

cold front followed the depression causing heavy rain.

Quantities of rain which fell Sunday and Monday morning were as follows in millimeters: Amman civil airport 5.5, Amman Municipality 6.1, Zarqa petrol refinery 3.3, Madaba 2.5, Queek Alia International Airport 2.9, Salt 12.5, Irbid 14.8, Ramtha 9.4, Karak 5.5 and Anjara 21.

A spokesman for the Public Security Department (PSD) Monday cautioned against mist in the hilly areas and urged drivers to drive carefully. Meanwhile Salt was blacked out for one hour on Sunday evening when electricity was cut due to high winds.

## Israelis split over stand on PLO

(Continued from page 1)  
Opinion was divided on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Forty-seven per cent opted to maintain the status quo in the regions, while 30 per cent agreed to exchange territory for peace and 23 per cent favoured annexation.

In Kuwait, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat declared overnight Monday that like the Vietnamese, the Palestinian military struggle against Israel will go hand in hand with negotiations for a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Arafat said this was his reply to what he called a "new demand" by the United States in preparation for Middle East peace talks, communicated in the course

of the now abandoned political coordination between the PLO and Jordan.

Mr. Arafat, addressing a Palestinian rally here overnight to mark Land Day, said "during the dialogue with the brother Jordanians, the Americans were demanding that we recognise (United Nations Security Council Resolution) 242 and that we cease military struggle until an international conference is convened."

"The Vietnamese held peace negotiations in Paris for three or four years, but the gun in their hand was still considered legitimate," Mr. Arafat declared. "The legitimacy of the Palestinian gun will not be dropped until the Palestinians return to their state with Jerusalem as its capital."

The PLO leader appealed to the Iranian leadership to immediately cease military operations against Iraq, reminding the Tehran regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that "it used to call for liberation of Jerusalem."

He said the PLO had proposed to an Islamic peace committee a Palestinian peace-keeping force in a bid to end the Iran-Iraq war, but some Arab hands had interfered and hindered the project.

## Correction

Due to an editorial oversight, the photo caption which appeared on page 3 of Monday's issue of the Jordan Times incorrectly said that Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayed met with U.S. Congressman Eugene Chappie. The photograph printed was of Mr. Fayed with Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Zakhuk. The Jordan Times apologises for the error.



# Jordan Times

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## What price is aid?

THE UNITED Arab Emirates' petroleum minister's recent warning about a further slide in the price of oil raises the question of how developing countries can be made to benefit from the huge savings that industrial nations will make on their oil import bills this year. These savings in Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries alone will amount to \$80 billion compared with 1984, according to published figures. And, if the fall in dollar exchange rates is also taken into account, OECD savings on oil imports in 1986 will total \$100 billion, the figures show.

Even without any further drop in the oil prices of today, this represents a major transfer of wealth at the expense of oil exporting countries. The question here is of course whether the industrial countries intend to help developing nations and, if so, how.

In the 1970s, when the steep rise in oil prices led to the accumulation of temporary financial surpluses by the oil-exporting countries, industrial nations tried to pass on to OPEC many of their responsibilities towards other developing countries. That was done despite the fact that the OECD countries possessed the monetary and financial channels to absorb the surpluses of OPEC, and did in fact manage to recycle petrodollars back into their coffers as soon as they went out. The circulation was in a sense automatic since oil imports were paid for a book-keeping transfer of deposits within the banking system of the industrial countries, and the oil exporters provided loans on international financial markets, thus making oil revenues subject to financial and monetary fluctuations brought about by the OECD countries themselves.

Now that the situation has been somewhat reversed, we in the developing world, not to speak of OPEC countries themselves, should ask what the industrial countries will do for us, given their huge savings on oil import bills. Will we receive more aid from them — at least that is at least compatible with that which OPEC countries gave in the boom years (about three per cent of their GDP compared to an average of 0.35 per cent by industrial countries)? Will we be able to buy industrial goods from them more cheaply? Will we secure more soft development loans and expect stronger support for international aid agencies as well as expanded markets for our products?

Experience shows that wealth controlled by industrial nations filters through to developing countries in the form of aid and loans with such stringent conditions that most of the debtor countries' export revenues go to loan servicing. The crippling debts of \$1,000 billion currently facing developing countries is but a proof of this. So, what is needed now is a new effort by the international community as a whole to balance the distribution of income and wealth among the nations of the world and to ensure that such a distribution is healthy for all and fair.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ru'i: Multiple problems before the summit

JORDAN has announced its support for the convening of an Arab summit to discuss the current Arab situation and pave the way for a joint action. This summit has become an essential step within the course of national duty to the Arab causes. The Arabs are at present confronting the Iranian aggression on the eastern flank of the Arab World as Iran continues to reject all peace bids and the Iraqi people are left alone, facing aggression designed to impose domination and hegemony on the Arab states. On the western side, Libya is exposed to American provocation and aggression, while the Arabs are showing poor reaction and doing nothing to force the Americans to stop their aggression. Sudan is confronted with famine and drought and a mutiny in the south while Palestine is still occupied and the Arabs are unable to liberate their usurped lands or holy places. The Arabs are in total disarray with no coordination of plans and no joint action to direct them towards their goals. Without serious action at the summit level, the Arabs are bound to remain weak and unable to regain their land and right.

### Al Distour: Protecting identity and rights

ARAB people under Israeli rule Sunday observed Land Day anniversary with a heroic stand and more sacrifice and brave confrontation with the Israeli enemy. The demonstrations and the rallies held in various towns in the Galilee and the West Bank indicate that the Arab people there are determined to protect their Arab identity and safeguard their land and their rights. Despite the long occupation, the Arab people refuse to succumb to the will of the enemy and to capitulate to the Israeli wishes. With their demonstrations, the Arab people of Palestine have renewed a pledge that they will carry on the march for liberation and the restoration of their rights. Those who demonstrated and attacked the Israelis are determined to offer further sacrifice and more efforts to save their land. The other Arabs have a sacred duty towards their brothers under Israeli rule. They have to extend all possible aid to them and enhance their steadfastness in the face of aggressors and the Zionist settlers.

### Sawt Al Shuah: All reasons for a summit

THE present Arab situation is full of mystery and the Arab countries are in total disunity and weakness. This situation is no more tolerable because it is deteriorating every day. Therefore, there is only one way for putting things right and rectifying our course and policies. This can be done through an Arab summit meeting where the leaders have a chance to work together and to look into the most effective means of solving Arab problems. The summit is not an objective in itself but rather a means for solving our chronic problems. Those countries which suggested further consultation before holding the summit are only wasting time, and their suggestion is unacceptable. Countries holding divergent views sit together any time and discuss any subject for the sake of reaching a solution. All countries involved in disputes and even armed conflict sit at the United Nations General Assembly and its Security Council to discuss their problems, why then can't the Arabs sit at a table to discuss their common issues? Regardless of the date and venue the Arabs should urgently meet and seriously discuss their problems now before it is too late.

## Western allies still face problems over Star Wars

By Patrick Worsnip

Reuter

LONDON — America's allies are gradually signing up for "Star Wars" but are still beset with problems at home over their role in the project that President Reagan announced three years ago would rid mankind of nuclear fear.

West Germany seems about to become the second country to reach an agreement with Washington on participation of its national firms in a 26-billion-dollar research programme for the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The Bonn-Washington accord could be signed this week. It follows a "memorandum of understanding" on SDI signed between Britain and the United States last December.

A year has passed since the U.S. invited its NATO partners, plus Australia, Israel and Japan to join in the programme. U.S. officials hope agreements will be reached with Israel, Italy and Japan by this summer.

But whether or not such accords materialise, intense debate looks set to continue on whether SDI — which envisages the use of high-powered beams to destroy nuclear missiles in flight — is either possible or desirable.

The Western allies all face a similar dilemma. They fear that if they do not take part in SDI they will fall still further behind in the high technology stakes. But at the same time they do not want to be seen as promoting the arms race.

European officials at a NATO meeting in West Germany last week said they now regarded SDI as "unstable". "It's very important for European firms to participate," Belgian Defence Minister Francois-Xavier de Donnea said.

But many Western governments face unease within their own ranks, and downright hostility among opposition parties and public pressure groups, about SDI.

European left-wingers think the Soviet Union is right to dismiss claims made by Reagan ever since he announced the SDI programme on March 23, 1983, that it will make nuclear missiles "impotent and obsolete". Moscow says the initiative will simply take the arms race into space.

Even European supporters of SDI fear it could shield America while leaving Europe uncovered. West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner recently proposed that Europe build its own anti-missile defence, using available technologies.

Sensitive to such feelings, SDI director James Abrahamson told NATO last week that Washington would seek technologies to combat the short and medium-range missiles aimed at Europe as well as the long-range rockets targeted on the U.S.

The allies' problems in selling the initiative to public opinion have been compounded by the U.S. refusal to commit any specific sum to foreign research contracts, although officials estimate they could total several hundred million dollars.

A further problem — the possible classification of SDI technologies as official secrets — surfaced this month in Britain, the most enthusiastic supporter of the initiative.

There was an embarrassing diplomatic incident between London and Washington after a consultant hired by the Pentagon, Clarence Robinson, arrived in Britain to

talk to military industries with little or no advance notice.

Full details of the affair have not been officially revealed but the magazine Jane's Defence Weekly said his task was to draw up SDI areas for classification, but that the British defence ministry refused him a security clearance.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said Robinson's mission was not linked to SDI but to a separate \$250-million programme for U.S. cooperation with the allies in other arms fields. He said the U.S. had apologised to Britain.

British opponents of SDI believe London may have secretly welcomed an opportunity to protect technologies of possibly lucrative civilian applications from classification for the sake of minor defence research contracts. SDI deals landed by British firms so far total only about \$1.4 million.

"My impression is that there was a sigh of relief in Whitehall (British government offices)," said Richard Ennals, who resigned as research manager at London's Imperial College over British SDI involvement.

The West German government, where the Christian Democrats' minority partner, the Free Democrats, is cool towards SDI, has pursued a more cautious line than Britain and wants a public agreement rather than the secret U.S.-British memorandum.

Bonn has stressed the commercial over the military aspects of the agreement, putting Economics Minister Martin Bangemann in charge of the negotiations instead of Defence Minister Woerner, as Washington would have preferred.

Two accords are expected, one covering Bonn's backing for West German firms taking part in SDI research and the other a framework regulating use of the technology developed.

Italy will probably be the third NATO ally to sign up. Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini said last week Rome was negotiating an agreement with Washington. The Italian parliament will have to approve the accord, expected to resemble West Germany's.

The Italian government faces strong opposition to SDI from the country's Communist Party, the largest in the West, and has taken a long time to commit itself to joining.

Among other NATO countries, France, Denmark, Norway, Greece and Canada have refused government-level agreements, but individual companies in those countries are free to bid for SDI contracts.

The defence minister in France's former Socialist government, Paul Quilès, appeared to shift emphasis in January when he said he favoured participation by French companies. The new right-wing government may further encourage this trend.

Outside of NATO, Japan faces problems as awkward as Europe's, if not more so, and has yet to make up its mind.

A world leader in high tech, Japan could have much to offer SDI, but as the only country to have suffered nuclear attack is reluctant to become involved in anything related to strategic weapons.

Israel says it is interested in joining SDI and has passed on to Washington several proposals from Israeli firms.

But an Israeli defence ministry official said there were no discussions at present with the U.S. on joining Star Wars and he declined to predict when Israel might sign up.

## Deng's return to limelight emphasises his importance

By Graham Earnshaw

Reuter

PEKING — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping returned to the political limelight March 25 after a three-month absence which served to emphasise his importance to the country's political stability.

In the past few years, Deng has gone into seclusion for extended periods on a number of occasions, apparently to give his proteges a chance to establish themselves and to prepare the Chinese people and the world for the day when he will disappear for good.

But each time it happens, rumours start to spread that he is in ill health or in political trouble. The Hong Kong stock market becomes more jittery the longer Deng is absent from the scene.

"The effect seems to be opposite to the one Deng wants to achieve — instead of proving his expendability, his holidays only emphasise how important his presence is to continued stability," one Western diplomat said.

Deng, 81 last August, appeared in good health as he told Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter that he may retire.

"Now I am considering when to retire. My retirement will assure our foreign friends that things in China will not change after I am not here," he said.

But Deng began telling foreign leaders five years ago that he was retiring from the political "front-

line" and leaving the day-to-day affairs of state to others.

Last July, he told a visitor he wanted to stay in charge of the world's most populous nation at least until the age of 85 — four years from now.

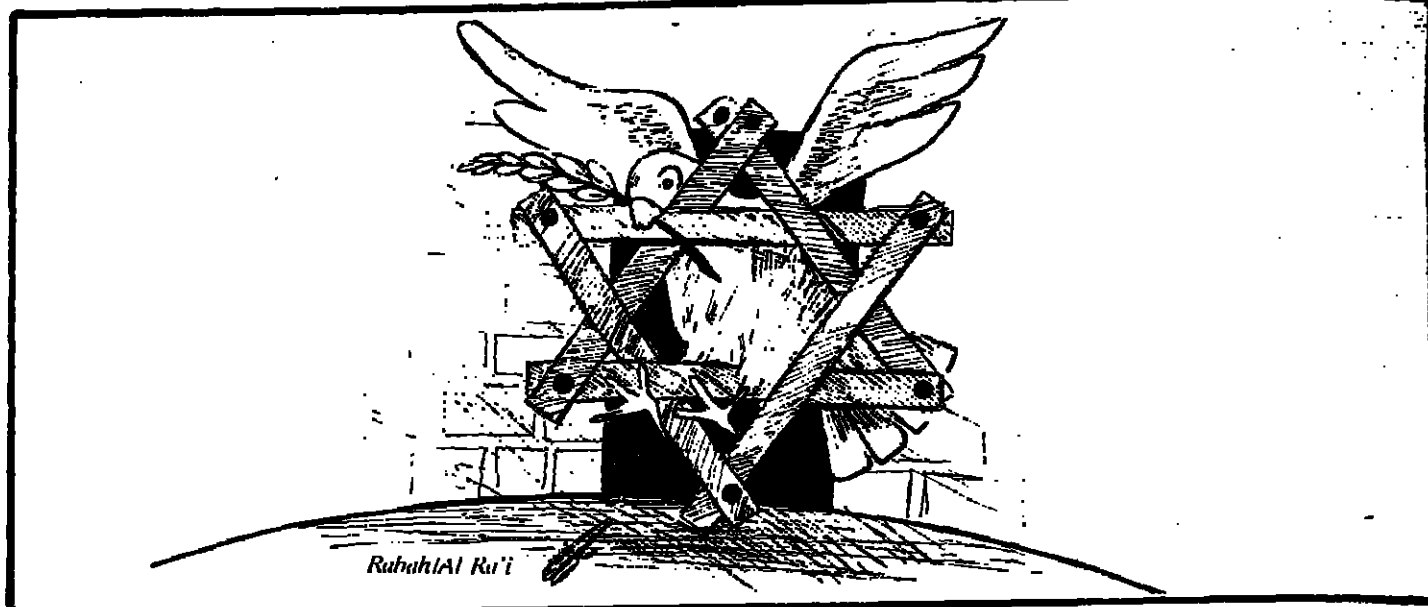
"In fact, the emperor never retires," one foreign analyst commented. "Deng will remain the dominant political force in China until the day he dies."

There have been rumours over the past three months, always denied by the foreign ministry, that Deng was suffering from bad health.

But he looked fit and lively as he appeared before foreigners for the first time since mid-December, smiling and chain-smoking as usual.

The annual session of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, which opened on March 25 was expected to approve Deng's plan for economic development between now and 1990, but it is his proteges, including premier Zhao Ziyang, who have the task of presenting the plan to the nation.

Since his return to power in 1979, Deng has had great success in rolling back Maoist radicalism, especially in the economic field, but his main remaining task is to ensure a smooth handover of power from the present generation of leaders to the next.



## How Gush Emunim men shape Israel's ideology

By Muhammad Azhar Ali Khan

**The Impact of Gush Emunim: Politics and Settlement in the West Bank.** Edited by David Newman. Published by Croom Helm, London and Sydney, 1985.

THE extremist organisation Gush Emunim is becoming the "dominant ideology in Israel," says an informative book that describes that organisation and its impact on that country.

This book consisting of 14 essays dealing with all aspects of the extremist movement, ascribes several reasons to the Gush's potential. One, "it is the most dynamic political movement that has been active in Israel during the past decade."

Secondly, Gush Emunim "is only the tip of an iceberg of a broader religious subculture" which exists throughout Israeli society.

Thirdly, it says that though Gush Emunim was established as "a single issue movement" — to annex the occupied Arab territories — its operations suggest that it sees itself as a movement of revival.

Public surveys before 1973 suggested that Israelis were unhappy with the state of affairs. Says the book: "There had been a feeling of political powerlessness and disgust with rampant corruption in

public life, caused by several unavowed political scandals."

Gush sought to return to a strict Zionist system, even if it meant opposing the majority — particularly on the question of occupied territory. The book asserts: "When Gush Emunim people are asked how it happens that they are prepared to act against the government's order and guidelines, they reply that the existing government coalition and its legal framework do not represent the true spirit of the state."

The Likud government of course shared many of the Gush's views, particularly on the question of occupied Arab territory.

The book points out: "The bitter controversy with the Carter administration over the length of the settlement freeze which was promised when signing the Camp David agreements was clear proof that the Likud had no intention of backing down at any time from its commitment to Israelize the West Bank."

When the Gush proves extremist even by Likud's standards, it still gets their support, as the book points out: "The Gush has found ready friends among cabinet ministers and military officials who fight its battles at the very centre of government. The Likud government has generally concurred with much of the movement's programme. It can be

argued that Prime Minister Begin utilised the existence of Gush Emunim to encourage settlement and land claims that his government could not easily undertake on its own."

It is no wonder, the book continues, that "the Gush is not merely a movement deeply rooted in present day Israeli political culture, but it has also created a new reality for thousands of people who now live in Judea and Samaria, ready to protect it at virtually any price."

The commitment to land seems total. Says the book: "Gush Emunim looks to the expansion of the Israeli state to embrace the lands of a Greater Eretz Yisrael that includes the Bashan (the Jebel Druze region in Syria) and Transjordan."

The Likud government itself produced a settlement plan, through the World Zionist Organisation, which envisaged massive settlement in the occupied territories — 1.3 million Jews by the year 2010. These plans are not proceeding smoothly, however. With more Jews leaving Israel than migrating to that country, the settlement plans are also running into difficulties.

Nevertheless, the Gush's activities, and the Likud government's approach have caused immense sufferings to the Arabs

who had been living peacefully in their ancestral homeland — and also raise serious questions about Israel's willingness, or ability, to see a just peace with the Palestinians.

Says the book: "The local Palestinians who dare to oppose the Israelization of Judea and Samaria are consequently held as criminals and terrorists of the first degree... For years, there has been no serious and open discussion of the vigilanteism of Gush Emunim. It was convenient for most of the parties concerned, including government ministers and officials, to ignore the ugly side of the settlement process, and to focus attention only on Arab violence and terrorism. This silence encouraged key people amongst the settlers to prepare for more violent counter actions. They stockpiled guns, ammunition and explosives and resorted to a number of operations."

This has been most evident in the case of Hebron. Says the book: "The process of judaization of Hebron has accelerated since 1977, and the settlers were able to attain increased power as a result of both the sympathetic attitudes of the government toward them and because of the weakness of the law enforcement agencies throughout the West Bank." — Arab News.

## Kurt Waldheim: Victim or victimiser?

By David Lewis

Reuter

VIENNA — Austrians are busy readjusting their image of Kurt Waldheim.

"Who is Waldheim?" the mass-circulation Arbeiterzeitung was prompted to ask after allegations by the World Jewish Congress (WJC) last week that the two-term U.N. chief had been sought by Yugoslavia for Nazi war crimes.

Candidate for presidential elections on May 4, Waldheim had been one of the few politicians Austrians could point to proudly as having played a leading role on the world stage.

In a country where political scandals have been far from a rarity in recent years, he was regarded as above suspicion.

As a British newspaper profile of the former United Nations Secretary General put it last year: "The most telling story about Kurt Waldheim is that there are no stories about his past."

All that has changed. Now the newspapers are full of stories about him.

On March 4, the independent

weekly Profil produced a copy of Waldheim's military registration card with endorsements suggesting he had belonged to the Nazi brownshirts (SA) and student federation.

More serious allegations have followed thick and fast.

"Now the presidential campaign is of secondary interest," said a commentary in the Arbeiterzeitung, which supports the senior coalition Socialist Party (SPOE). "Now the question is: Who is Kurt Waldheim really?"

A senior SPOE spokesman, referring to a campaign poster with the legend "An Austrian trusted by the world," said: "He is now an Austrian mistrusted by the world."

On Friday, a leading Yugoslav newspaper published what it said was a U.N. war crimes commission document listing Waldheim as wanted in connection with "the murder and putting to death of hostages" in the Balkans from April 1944 to May 1945.

Waldheim, whose biographies and memoirs suggest his career in the German army ended with an injury sustained on the Russian front in 1941, denies as absurd all

charges he was guilty of war crimes.

Immediately after the first Profil article, which was followed by similar charges in the New York Times, the conservative opposition People's Party (OEPF) rallied round their candidate.

OEPF leader Alois Mock said he would "put his hand in the fire" in support of his belief of Waldheim's denials he ever belonged to a Nazi group.

Now the party is showing signs of distancing itself from its candidate.

There has been a call for future candidates to supply the party with a full curriculum vitae from the start.

The OEPF is talking less about Waldheim the man than about "interference" from the WJC threatening Austrian sovereignty. Mock said this week he believed many Austrians would feel "a patriotic duty" to vote for Waldheim.

The Salzburger Nachrichten, a traditional OEPF supporter, came out against Waldheim even before the latest allegations.

Karl Heinz Ritschel, editor and publisher of the respected conservative daily, accused Waldheim

of "lying to the whole of Austria" and said he had disavowed his candidacy by covering himself in "a spider's web of insincerity."

He called on the OEPF to choose a new candidate.

Debate about whether or not Waldheim joined Nazi groups to further his studies or protect his family seemed rather academic to the general public, many of whom felt obliged to do just that after Hitler annexed Austria in 1938.

But the flood of more serious charges from Belgrade and New York has shocked them into taking the issue more seriously.

Several Austrians quizzed by Reuters said they would think twice about voting for Waldheim, although the man who was U.N. secretary general from 1972-82 has far more world experience than SPOE candidate Kurt Steyrer, a former health minister.

However, an opinion poll published last week by the conservative Fessel Institute showed Waldheim boosting his lead over Steyrer to 11 points last Monday, despite a simultaneous finding that most Austrians thought his candidacy had been damaged.

## Guyana comes in from the cold

Guyana was known once as the parish of the Caribbean. Under a new leader, there have been subtle changes, making the country more acceptable in the eyes of some of the Western World. Canute James explains.

KINGSTON — In the three months since he retained office in a much-criticised general election, President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana has successfully ended a period of isolation for his socialist republic. Guyana is now being publicly embraced by countries which until a few weeks ago were among its sternest critics.

Nowhere has the change been more dramatic than in the Caribbean, where Guyana has been treated as something of a pariah. But Mr. Hoyte also appears to have managed a significant improvement in U.S. relations which were strained by Mr. Forbes Burnham, the former President who died in August 1985.

The new attitude to Guyana has little to do with any major policy concessions by Mr. Hoyte's administration. But there have been small, but significant, changes in both style and substance which have changed the perception that Mr. Hoyte is Mr. Burnham's handpicked successor and political clone.

Although Mr. Hoyte has not reduced Guyana's ties with East European countries and Cuba, which neighbouring conservative Caribbean leaders and Washington had indicated were a reason for keeping the country at arm's length, he has not emulated Mr. Burnham's anti-American rhetoric.

He has shown flexibility on key domestic issues, and a level of diplomacy on foreign matters quite different from the way his predecessor conducted the affairs of the sprawling English-speaking South American republic of 900,000 people.

The Caribbean volte face on Guyana came during a meeting earlier this year between Mr. Hoyte and five island leaders on the islet of Mustique. "It was an extremely good meeting," said Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, who had said earlier that she would not be attending the July summit of the Caribbean Economic Community, because it was being held in Guyana.

Miss Charles said: "Everybody had their say, nobody pulled punches. We asked questions exactly as we wanted to, and there was never a fumble in the replies given to us... I am satisfied with the results of that meeting."

The new attitude also derives from concern among the conservative Caribbean leaders about the possible alternatives to Mr. Hoyte. The major opposition to Guyana's incumbent People's National Congress is the Marxist People's Progressive Party led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan.

Jagan is an acknowledged communist. He believes in a system in which there are no elections at all," said Mr. Bernard St. John, Prime Minister of Barbados. "At least Mr. Hoyte's government has

Government officials in the eastern Caribbean have rejected suggestions that the change in regional attitudes to Guyana was at the behest of Washington, concerned that pressure on Mr. Hoyte could increase the influence and credibility of Dr. Jagan's party.

Before and since the Mustique meeting, U.S. and Guyana officials have met.

"There is now clear evidence of a community of wishes by both governments that the tense relations of the past be part of history. We expect that soon fundamental matters of economic relations will be publicly addressed," one Georgetown diplomat said.

After mending fences with its neighbours and with Washington, Mr. Hoyte faces an uphill task in rebuilding the country's struggling economy. In the last days of Mr. Burnham's administration, foreign financial assistance was reduced to a trickle. Now the government is looking to new credits from international institutions.

Not much is being said officially about the prospect of help from the International Monetary Fund, which last year declared the country ineligible for assistance because of arrears on repaying earlier loans.

In presenting the budget early in March, Mr. Carl Greenidge, Finance Minister, said the arrears in payments to the Fund had "accumulated quite steadily."

The economic picture is still uncertain, despite an improvement in gross domestic product last year of 4 per cent. Mr. Greenidge is anticipating similar

growth this year.

The minister has forecast a growth in exports of 10 per cent but expects the country to end the year with a trade deficit of \$70.5 million on an overall volume of \$493 million.

At present, Mr. Hoyte is having to grapple with a major oil shortage, created by demand from Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana's main supplier, for advance hard-currency payments. Petrol is being rationed and electricity blackouts are frequent. Guyana spends 28 per cent of its foreign earnings on oil imports.

Mr. Greenidge projected that Guyana's export earnings for the year would come from bauxite (\$114 million), sugar (\$73 million), and rice (\$26 million).

The economy is burdened by a foreign debt of \$1.3 billion, with a debt-service ratio of 45 per cent. The government wants to refinance much of this, but creditors are reported to be awaiting an agreement between Guyana and the IMF before talking about rescheduling.

Indicative of the changes which Mr. Hoyte is seeking in the domestic economy is a new government attitude to local private business. The private sector is being encouraged to take a more active role in the economy.

"Ideology is a guide to action and not an instrument of inflexibility," Mr. Hoyte said recently. "Our businessmen, being influenced by the reality of our economic situation, have come up with a number of very ingenious ways of coping." — Financial Times news feature.



## Arabs of Latin America

Latin America has a large community of Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians. Ignacio Klich looks at their origins and their lingering links with home.

WHAT does a former economy minister in Chile under General Pinochet have in common with the leader of the Salvadorean Communist Party? Very little, you might think. But both Jorge Canas and Shafiq Handal are the children of Palestinian immigrants to Latin America, part of a sizeable community of Arab origin estimated to number anything between 2.5 million and 7.5 million.

A number of Latin Americans of Arab origin have achieved political prominence in their adopted countries. Among those of Lebanese origin are Julio Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia in the late 1970s, Uruguay's former vice-president Alberto Abdala, and Brazil's Paulo Maluf, who ran for president against Tancredio Neves in 1985. So far the only head of state of Palestinian origin has been Colonel Juan Pereda Aspin, president of Bolivia during the 1970s. Another Palestinian, Rafael Tarud, was Chile's economy minister in the 1950s.

But in contrast to the United States, where ethnic and national minorities play a significant role in electoral politics, in Latin America members of the Arab communities who become politically active do so on an individual basis, without having a specifically Arab constituency.

The vagueness of statistics on the numbers of Arab immigrants indicates the extent to which most have melted into their new political and cultural environment. Most third-generation immigrants cannot speak Arabic, and communal links are less strong than in comparable communities in the U.S.

### The new world

But, contrary to many idealised accounts, life for early immigrants was not always easy. From the second half of the 19th century, migrants from the Middle East — mostly from Syria, Lebanon and Palestine — joined others from Europe in a search for a new life in Latin America.

Apart from the faded attraction of the "new world," migration was prompted by difficult conditions at home: Ottoman oppression, religious strife, land hunger and destruction of craft industries by the influx of European imports.

Most of the migrants made their way to Marseilles, whence the majority sailed to Argentina and Brazil. Others, intent on entering the U.S., landed in Cuba or Mexico. The first Arab to arrive in Buenos Aires in this wave of immigration was said to be one Habib Al Nachabi, who arrived from Lebanon in about 1868, though individual Arabs seem to have settled in Latin America well before this date.

In the first phase of immigration, up to the turn of the century, numbers were kept down by the legal obstacles placed in the way of emigrants by the Ottoman authorities. This and the high cost of the sea passage meant that only a select minority were able to afford the move.

But the dramatic fall in fares after the introduction of regular steamship services across the Atlantic, and the relaxation of restrictions on emigration after the Young Turk revolution of 1908, brought about a rapid increase in

the number of arrivals.

For instance, in Argentina there were less than 400 Arab immigrants in 1890, but an estimated 95,000 by 1912. This figure is given in a report by Emir Amin Arslan, the Ottoman empire's first consul general in Buenos Aires.

### Victims of conflict

In this second phase, lasting from the beginning of the century until the outbreak of World War II, the majority of new arrivals were from poorer backgrounds than those in the first wave. But the pace of immigration slowed in the 1930s, when the world recession hit Latin America. Fewer immigrants went to Argentina and more to Brazil, where, especially in the south, opportunities for settlement still existed.

From 1948 onwards, the Arab-Israeli conflict brought a new wave of immigrants, including many Palestinians. An Israeli academic, Yoram Shapira, in a report based on Israeli government figures, wrote that "a considerable number of Arab immigrants in Venezuela and 8,000 in Brazil were (Palestinian) refugees from the 1948 war."

Most Palestinians, however, settled in Chile, where a 1914 survey, conducted by a member of the community, showed that Palestinians were already the largest Arab group. Most came from the West Bank towns of Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Ramallah. Palestinians also appear to be a majority among the smaller Arab communities in Central America.

Today, estimates of the number of Palestinians in Latin America vary widely. According to Malik Tawal of the Jordanian foreign ministry, Palestinians (including Jordanian passport-holders) in Chile number approximately 160,000 with 30,000 in Brazil and 3,000 in Argentina. This suggests that an estimate of 500,000 Palestinians in Latin America, which appeared in the Brazilian press in 1984, is much too high, while a figure of 5,000 given in a PLO Research Centre study in the 1960s was a considerable underestimate.

### Discrimination

In the early days of immigration, the Arabs, like the Jews, the Chinese and the Japanese, started out at the bottom of the social ladder. Racial prejudice against Arabs among the populations of Spanish and Portuguese origin may date back to the expulsion of the Arabs from the Iberian peninsula in the 15th century.

But the low esteem in which Arab immigrants were held in Latin America also had economic roots. Many Arabs began life in their new countries as itinerant traders. This ran counter to the prevailing demand for agricultural labour. Their commercial activities also came to be viewed as a threat by established local traders.

Not surprisingly, the Buenos Aires Arabic-language newspaper *Asamblea*, first published in 1902, urged its readers to settle far away from Argentina's urban centres and to devote themselves to agriculture.

Predictably, the combination of racial prejudice and economic competition spilled over into anti-Arab discrimination. In September 1910 a member of the Argentine Congress argued in

favour of banning Arab immigration, on the grounds that most of the new arrivals had no proper jobs and many were "not even Christians." No such legislation was introduced, but Syro-Lebanese immigrants were in any case excluded from the benefits of Argentina's immigration and colonisation law of 1876, which was specifically designed for Western immigrants.

But in 1928 the immigration authorities asked the foreign ministry to advise consuls abroad not to grant visas to Syro-Lebanese applicants. Other countries followed suit. In September 1930 El Salvador introduced regulations which specifically discriminated against "Turks, Palestinians, Arabs (sic), Syrians and Lebanese."

### Efforts to integrate

Despite these hurdles, most of the Arab immigrants were more successful in their efforts to integrate in Latin American societies than other groups, such as the Jews, who had also suffered discrimination. Of great importance was the fact that, contrary to the Argentine congressman's assertion, the majority of Arab immigrants belonged to various Christian denominations.

The Arslan report on Argentina in 1912 stated that 80 per cent of immigrants from Arab countries were Christians, 15 per cent Muslims and 5 per cent Jews. In Brazil and Mexico, Maronite Catholics became the largest group, while in Argentina the Eastern Orthodox predominated, although Maronite commentators still describe their Argentine community as the second largest after Brazil.

For some, assimilation meant the adoption of Spanish names. Thus Asmar (black) was translated as Moreno; Boustani (garden) became Jardín; Hadad (blacksmith) became Herrería; Harb (war) became Guerra; Zahar (flower) became Flores; and so on.

Other immigrants chose Spanish names which were phonetic equivalents of their own — turning Chnaire to Suarez, Paris to Farias, Saleh to Salas. Sometimes these names were not freely chosen, but imposed by puzzled immigration officials at the port of entry.

### Business and politics

Although many of the early immigrants arrived poor and had to struggle to make a living, today's Arab immigrants or their children seldom belong to Latin America's poorest strata. While only a handful have made it to the top, yesterday's peddlers and petty traders have become today's businessmen and professionals. Among those who have gained prominence as bankers and industrialists are a handful of Chilean Palestinian families.

According to a Catholic University academic in Santiago, Chile's top economic conglomerates include several established by Arab immigrants, mostly Palestinians from Bethlehem who have acquired a dominant position in the textile industry and some interests in banking. During Salvador Allende's ill-fated government of 1970-73, some of these economic groups had parts of their holdings nationalised. After General Pinochet's bloody coup of 1973, these were returned to private ownership.



A Lebanese immigrant family in Argentina, 1925.

### ernship

A 1978 survey of the country's 36 largest economic groups (based on the book value of their assets) included seven established by Arab immigrants and their descendants: Yarrur Banna (the 7th biggest), Yarrur Lolas (8th), Said Kattan (10th), Sumar Pacha (15th), Hirmas Atala (23rd), Yarrur Asfura (24th) and Comandari (33rd).

The business and social connections of these Chilean Arab families with members of the country's conservative political elite had not prevented them, in the past, from contributing funds to centre and left-of-centre political campaigns, but most emerged from the Allende years more conservative-minded than before — despite the pro-Arab tilt of Chilean diplomacy under Allende.

In Argentina, where the Arab community has less economic weight, its political record is mixed. Arab sources say that during the 1976-78 military regime, neither Syrian nor Lebanese community institutions recorded the disappearance of any of their members. This suggests they managed to keep on the right side of the authorities, or at least away from controversy.

But Alejandro Adem, a leader of the local branch of the World Lebanese Cultural Union (WLCU), politically aligned with the Lebanese Phalangist Party, was denounced in 1982 by a former Argentine police officer as a ministry of interior informer. By contrast, in the same period the leadership of the Argentine Communist Party included Fernando Nadra, a son of Syrian immigrants.

### 'Nasserist' coups

The existence of local Arab communities has encouraged Latin American governments to establish trade and diplomatic links with the Arab World, which grew in importance with the oil boom of the 1970s. Some Arab states have relied on the immigrant communities to provide honorary consuls for diplomatic assignments in the Middle East. For instance, in the 1950s, Miguel Laban, a Syrian-born hosiery magnate in Chile, was accredited as that country's top diplomat in Lebanon and Syria, while Jose Aibub Manzor, a Lebanese-born poet, became Uruguay's ambassador in Beirut.

Of greater importance to the

Arab World's perception of Latin America was Argentina's nomination of Syrian-born Malatios Khourias as its Damascus-based cultural attaché to Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. Khourias translated into Arabic the memoirs of Eva Peron and a Peronist five-year economic plan which attracted considerable interest in Egypt, where parallels were drawn between Peronist populism and Nasserism. In Latin America, coups by radical nationalist army officers are still referred to as "Nasserist" coups.

Political developments in the Middle East since the late 1960s have encouraged Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians to try to forge institutional links with their respective migrant communities, in a bid to attract support and funding. While the Lebanese, and in particular the Maronites, have always tried to do this, the Syrians and Palestinians only followed suit more recently.

### Mobilising communities

Four organisations set up to mobilise the Arab communities in Latin America have had an uphill task. Successful assimilation has meant that all but the most recent migrants feel detached from their countries of origin. If ties remain, they are to family, village or town rather than to a national identity.

Some also fear that if Arab groups emulate the fund-raising and lobbying style of Jewish community organisations on behalf of Israel, they might undermine their local standing and lay themselves open to accusations of divided loyalties.

The first of these organisations was the World Lebanese Cultural Union (WLCU), set up in 1960 at a congress of Lebanese emigrants in Beirut. It was the brainchild of the Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, then Lebanese interior minister. Its aim, in his view, was to serve Lebanon much as the World Zionist Organisation (WZO) serves Israel. More recently, in the 1980s, this sentiment was endorsed by former President Canille Chamoun.

The WLCU also sought to encourage investment in Lebanon from the emigrant communities, but those in Latin America did not respond enthusiastically, except where help for their own families or communities was involved.

During the 1975-76 civil war in Lebanon, the Phalangists sent emissaries to raise funds from their co-religionists in Latin America.

The war also prompted the establishment of a World Maronite League at a congress in Mexico City in 1979, with its regional headquarters in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Under the political guidance of the Phalangist-dominated Lebanese Front, the congress rejected the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and called on Maronites abroad to use all means to save their homeland from "Palestinian designs."

Five years earlier, in 1974, Syria played an important part in the creation of Latin America's Federation of Arab Institutions (FEARAB). Aimed at Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese unhappy with Maronite hegemony, it was supported by the Arab League and other Arab states, but was regarded with suspicion by Lebanon.

More recently the Syria-PLO conflict has led to the formation, in 1984, of an all-Palestinian body composed of PLO supporters, the Federation of Palestinian Institutions. It is aware that a unified Arab position is likely to have a greater impact in Latin America, and has therefore not cut itself off entirely from FEARAB. In fact, the federation's chairman, Nelson Haddad, was elected as one of FEARAB's presidents in November 1985.

### A long way home

Today, governments and political factions in Lebanon, Syria and among the Palestinians are keen that their emigrant communities should play a more active role in influencing Latin American public opinion and contributing funds to their respective causes. But they face a number of difficulties.

The effectiveness of the WZO in lobbying for Israel and mobilising Jewish communities worldwide may offer an organisational model to emulate. But the diverse origins and allegiances of the Arab communities in Latin America make them much more difficult to mould into coherent organisations.

Furthermore, their very success in blending into the Latin American political, cultural and economic milieu often makes Arab immigrants reluctant to be closely involved in the political complexities of their home countries, which often seem increasingly distant from their own experience — The Middle East magazine.

## Guatemalan woman leads group to demand return of disappeared

By Chris Angelo  
The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — When her husband disappeared after he was picked up by police two years ago, Nineth Montenegro de Garcia did all the things relatives here do in such cases — searched at hospitals and morgues, went to police and the army, all without success.

Then the young woman did something no one else has been able to do.

She started a group to demand the return of the missing and kept it going under a military dictatorship that considered it subversive. She kept it alive after two of its leaders were killed and she and others were threatened.

Nearly lost in a crowd of demonstrators from the Group for Mutual Support, Mrs. Garcia, 28, shouts through a megaphone: "Alive they took them away, alive we want them back."

Several hundred echo her cry. Unlike Mrs. Garcia, most members of the group are Indians, the women wearing the vivid hand-woven blouses and long skirts of their villages.

Human rights organisations estimate that as many as 100,000 people have died in political violence since 1954 and 38,000 are missing, but there are no firm figures. Lawyers, student and labour leaders and peasant or farm workers were among the most frequent targets.

The military is widely blamed for the human rights violations, but the government denies responsibility.

President Vinicio Cerezo, inaugurated Jan. 14 as the first civilian president in 16 years, abolished one police force blamed for abuses and promised other improvements.

Mutual Support is pressing him to investigate the cases of people who have disappeared and prosecute those responsible.

To promote the campaign, Mrs. Garcia, a fourth grade teacher and mother of a 3½-year-old daughter, was due to leave March 29 for Spain, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Britain and the United States.

Mrs. Garcia's husband Fernando, a student leader at the National University and union leader at a glass factory, was seen being kicked into a panel truck by uniformed members of the police special operations brigade and national police in a crowded market area near their home on Feb. 18, 1984, she says.

She says witnesses in the market where he was picked up told her that police "searched him and he was carrying a credential that identified him as a union leader ... (and) they said, 'ah, you're a guerrilla.'"

At first, Mrs. Garcia did not publicly divulge that before dawn the next day, 10 armed policemen searched their house, told her Fernando was shot in the leg and promised he would return in 72

hours. She didn't say two people saw him in detention up to 10 months later.

"But now I know that it's not hiding the truth that makes people appear," she says.

"I decided that I was going to fight for him, that one way or another, I was going to rescue him," she says.

In the initial search, which included viewing mutilated bodies at morgues, she met others making futile efforts to find relatives and began suggesting they form a group.

Created by five women on June 4, 1984, Mutual Support now has more than 800 members.

"I have received all kinds of threats, so cruel someone saying to go pick up my body, anonymous letters, calls in which ... a voice says, 'you're going to die,'" Mrs. Garcia says.

She says the calls regularly come on the 18th of the month, the day her husband disappeared.

The low point was last year, when two Mutual Support leaders were killed in less than a week. One was her close friend, Rosario Godoy de Cuevas, 24 slain with her brother and 3-year-old son.

The three were found in a car in a ravine. The official report said there had been a car accident, but people who saw the bodies said there were marks on the throats, as if from strangulation. Even the spokesman for the chief of state at the time said it was suspicious.

The body of Hector Gomez, the other group leader who died, displayed various signs of torture.

"I saw my little daughter Alejandra and said, 'My God, I lost my husband, I lost my friends, and now I'm going to lose my daughter, too.' You can't imagine how horrible it is."

The group was terrorised, but went ahead with a planned march and continued to grow.

"There had been too many blows," she says. "You say, 'Well, there is nothing left but to fight hard, to strongly denounce this, even though it costs me my life, right?'"

For security, an escort from Peace Brigades International, a pacifist organisation, accompanies her everywhere.

Every day, she says, Alejandra pleads with her to bring back her father. When her mother cries, Alejandra comforts her. When she grows up, she says, she wants "to struggle, like mommy."

"One day I have to tell my daughter what happened to her father, don't you think? Mrs. Garcia says, "I have to say, 'see, my daughter, your father was a union leader and he was kidnapped but today I can tell you they did this and this.'"

She says eventually the violence will end.

"You can't say tomorrow, or in a year, or two, but one day this is going to end. The tears we have shed... are going to be rewarded. One day there will be justice for us."

## Iranians work day and night to boost depressed income

By Hugh Pope  
Reuters

TEHRAN — Milling on a busy pavement by the bazaar, scruffy Turkish-speaking Iranian youths are hawking a handful of zippers.

It seems a tough life for the growing number of roadside vendors in the capital, but they are far from starving.

"It's not bad, I make 1,500 rials (\$18) a day," said Latif Ghanbar-nejad, 22.

"There is other work, but we've got used to this," chimed in Abdullah Naimi, 17.

With Iran now in the sixth year of a war with Iraq, unemployment is estimated at 20 per cent and the economy depressed.

The zip-sellers symbolise a grey area of the economy where most Iranians earn their living, lengthening working hours and lowering their expectations.

A taxi driver by night may be a retired army colonel, a highly-

qualified engineer or a government employee by day.

The problem for industry, with nearly 8,000 factories idling, is an acute shortage of foreign currency to buy most of the raw materials needed from abroad.

Iran earns some 95 per cent of its hard currency from oil exports and after the recent collapse in petroleum prices, diplomats estimate the country's purchasing power will be halved in the new financial year to March 1987.

Non-war industry will bear the brunt of the cuts.

Diplomats expect the war, food imports and medicines to swallow the \$6 billion Iran is likely to earn at current prices and export levels in the new fiscal year. These essentials already cost \$9 billion this year.

The government has cast around for other income. Taxes are multiplying and tax revenues went up 12 per cent this year. Non-oil

exports have also shot up by a quarter, but are no alternative to oil earning just \$400 million a year.

Iran has so far avoided incurring any long-term debt in the war but does not rule out borrowing from abroad.

Light industries minister Gholamreza Shafei highlighted the problem when he said his ministry had not received its foreign currency allocation eight months into the last fiscal year.

Heavy industries minister Behzad Nabavi said his budget for this coming year had halved in value from two years ago.

Iranian officials have hinted foreign currency earnings are being stored away in reserves against the possibility Iranian oil exports are cut off by Iraqi air attacks in the Gulf.

The war effort is only indirectly threatened by the foreign currency shortage because much is organised by cheap volunteer forces

and backed by semi-voluntary donations.

A government-subsidised rationing system ensures that everybody gets minimum amount of food, and consumers have not yet felt what businessmen say are severe shortages of paper, glass, plastics, spare parts and many other goods.

Superficially most things are obtainable — at a price. Florists burst with all kinds of flowers, butchers have lots of meat and colourful markets are full of fruit and vegetables.

Iranians of all classes grumble about the high prices of non-rationed basic foods, but there is little sign of direct pressure on the government.

Businessmen point out that while their factories may be shut now, the machinery is all still there.

Economic analysts say businessmen are even building new

factories just to be in a good commercial position when the Gulf war ends and oil revenues start flowing again.

Diplomats point to Iran's huge future potential.

Iran can go on exporting oil at double present levels for more than 40 years and enjoys the world's second-largest reserves of natural gas after the Soviet Union.

Other under-exploited natural resources include large copper reserves, agricultural possibilities and a population of more than 43 million.

Iran has spent at least \$13 billion abroad in the year just ended and still ranks high on the list of markets for several industrialised countries.

There are nevertheless a number of clouds hanging over the revival of the economy.

The clerical government is divided between a left-leaning, pro-public group and more con-

servative traditionalists. This has stalemated a dispute over the ownership of more than a third of Iran's factories and a fifth of agricultural land.

Analysis sees prolonged war and shortage of foreign currency favouring the pro-public sector group, but the traditionalists have recently become more vocal.

Bureaucracy hampers activity and businessmen say an export permit may take six months.

Some 10,000 managers were sacked after the 1979 revolution and teaching the new generation, often without the extensive foreign assistance available before, has posed problems.

Former interior minister Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri told *Resalat* newspaper last month: "Whenever we allocate a budget we immediately write off 40 per cent as waste, because the lads must make a mess of something and build it again."

## Turkish boatmakers use age-old techniques for Aegean cruisers

By Ragıp Erten  
Reuters

BODRUM, Turkey — The boatmakers of this picturesque port nowadays cater more tourists than fishermen or merchants, but still use centuries-old techniques to construct their elegant wooden craft.

The thriving business of making boats for the blue waters of the Aegean remains a small-scale affair, with many yards employing just six or seven workers.

And the tools of the trade have changed with time. "Thirty years ago we worked with our hands and hammers but now we use many machines," said Engin Denizlasan as he cut wood with an electric saw.

Bodrum lies opposite the Greek island of Kos in south-west Turkey. The country's leading resort town, it is famed for the elegant design of its wooden craft.

The boats, up to 25 metres long, are mostly designed by the makers themselves and have dif-

ferent names according to the shape of the afterdeck. A gulet has a spacious square deck while a tirandil, oldest of the designs, has a pointed stern with the yoke of the rudder attached.

Until recently the yards were in the town centre, opposite the 16th-century knights of St John Castle, near the remains of the original mausoleum, the tomb of King Mausolus. Last year they moved to make room for a marina, under a plan to develop Bodrum without spoiling its layout and

architecture.

Bodrum today is a popular place for Turks and foreign tourists to charter boats for Aegean cruises, whether the local craft or fibreglass sailboats.

Many also buy here. "Germans, Italians and even Canadians have ordered boats from our yards," said Denizlasan, who with his brother Mustafa own one of Bodrum's seven larger yards.

There are at least 15 smaller ones, usually doing repair work on boats under 10 metres.

"They employ the same building technique we observed in the wreck of a ship which we recovered and which is believed to have sunk in 1025 A.D.," said Oguz Alpozen, director of Bodrum Nautical Museum, situated inside the castle.

A quarter of the ship's wooden parts have been recovered and will go on show next year in a special hall in the museum.

"The ship, which was carrying a cargo of glassware, was built in the modern way, that is, the keel and

rib structure first," Alpozen, a marine archaeologist, said. "The ancient technique was to build a hull and afterwards reinforce it from inside."

"Boatbuilding started in Bodrum just after the Second World War," Denizlasan, 47, said.

All seven big shipyard owners were at one time apprentices of Guvendirik, who died in 1979. Old-time Bodrum dwellers say he learned the trade from a man called Mehmet Usta from the nearby village of Gulhuk.

## Polish experts plan rescue of Angkor Wat

By Guy Dinmore  
Reuters

WARSAW — Drawing on skills learned from meticulously restoring Poland's heritage after the devastation of World War Two, Polish experts are planning an international rescue of one of Asia's most beautiful temples.

Angkor Wat, a sacred complex built in the capital city of the Khmer civilisation over 700 years ago, stands today in ruins, ravaged by wars and the passage of time.

Western archaeologists have voiced their concern for years, but plans to start restoration work have been stalled by fighting between government forces and anti-government guerrillas in the north of Kampuchea and the fact that India is the only non-Communist country to recognise the Heng Samrin government installed by Vietnam in 1979.

Last December, following talks in the Vietnamese capital Hanoi between diplomats from Australia, France, India and Poland, a team of Polish experts visited the temple complex.

Architect Grzegorz Zamoycki said they found cows wandering around the sprawling site and people washing clothes in pools surrounding the temple which covers almost two sq km.

"We should not wait. We need to start work immediately," Zamoycki told Reuters.

The richly ornamented walls are being destroyed by micro-organisms, moss and lichen. The soft sandstone is eroding. Ceilings

are leaking and passageways flood in the rainy season.

Many statues have been vandalised or stolen. Khmer Rouge guerrillas under Pol Pot used the temple as headquarters until they came to power in April, 1975.

They were deposed as rulers of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops less than four years later.

Pointing to a map of northern Kampuchea, Zamoycki showed areas now held by the Khmer Rouge and its non-Communist allies. But the temple and town of Angkor remain under the control of Vietnamese forces.

Zamoycki's team stayed in Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean capital, for several weeks but could only visit the temple for five hours. They flew into the Siem Re



## Becker beats Lendl for Chicago men's tennis title

CHICAGO (R) — Boris Becker broke out of his slump and snapped Ivan Lendl's winning streak at the same time as he scored a straight-set victory to claim the Chicago Grand Prix men's tennis title.

Becker, the reigning Wimbledon Champion, defeated the top-seeded Lendl 7-6 (7-5) 6-3 to collect a \$50,000 prize and his first championship of the year.

The defeat for Lendl, who complained afterwards of a knee injury, broke a string of 29 successive match victories dating back to last year's Australian Open.

Becker entered this tournament at the last minute, taking a wildcard berth after a shock first-round loss to unheralded Australian Broderick Dyke in a Brussels tournament.

The 17-year-old West German

made up for that showing here, vanquishing second seed Jimmy Connors in a grueling three-set semifinal Saturday night before sweeping Lendl Sunday.

"I showed I can beat the number four player (Connors) and the number one player in the world (Lendl) on the same weekend," said Becker. "Now, what I have to prove is if I can do it over a 12-month span."

"I'm playing my best since Wimbledon. To beat Connors and then to wake up and beat Lendl, that's special," he said.

Lendl said he aggravated a knee

injury Saturday during his semifinal against American Scott Davis and that it bothered him Sunday.

"It's tendinitis or a little chipped bone," Lendl said. "I've had it three or four weeks. I aggravated it yesterday."

"It troubled me when I went for low shots or for my backhand. I have to take time to let it heal. I won't play until it's healed," said Lendl.

Lendl praised the play of the Becker, whom he had defeated in their four previous meetings.

"He served well, as he always does. He hit the ball hard and he fights hard," he said.

Lendl, usually steady from the baseline, made 21 unforced errors.

## Toyota dominating Safari Rally

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Toyota team drivers led by Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden raced their Celica Turbos back into Nairobi on Monday in first, second and third place after two legs of the 34th Safari Rally.

Waldegaard was first with 115 points, Erwin Weber of West Germany second with 145 and Lars-Eric Torph of Sweden, in his Safari debut, third with 169.

Waldegaard won the Safari in 1977 and 1984.

The third and final leg begins at midnight (2100 GMT Monday) and ends Wednesday morning.

With a commanding points lead, it's unlikely that Waldegaard can be overtaken by a competitor. But he will have to avoid the major mechanical quips, accidents and mental errors that have sidelined 48 of the 69 starters.

Toyota seems sure to win its third consecutive Safari Rally since its drivers held the top three positions two-thirds of the way through the annual event.

Toyota's closest challengers were Markku Alen of Finland in a Lancia Rally 037 and countryman Jukka Kankkunen in a Peugeot 205 Turbo.

Kankkunen won here last year, his Safari debut, in a Toyota, but switched this year to the French-built Peugeot. He had trailed Waldegaard by just four points after the first leg.

But mechanical problems — including rear suspension trouble and electrical failure — brought him a pile of penalty points.

Mike Kirkland of Kenya was sixth in a Subaru; Shekhar Mehta, a Kenya resident, seventh in a Peugeot 205 Turbo, a Kenneth Eriksson of Sweden eighth in a Volkswagen Golf.

The 1,645-kilometre third leg is the longest and toughest of the Safari Rally, which bills itself as the world's most grueling endurance run.

## Dalglish hopes to bow out in a grand manner

By Robert Philip  
Reuter

LONDON — Though never once to eulogise, Bob Paisley was frequently moved to admit: "Every night I go down on my knees and thank God I signed Kenny Dalglish."

Paisley is not alone in his admiration for Dalglish, now player-manager at Liverpool. The 35-year-old Scot is the Bobby Charlton of his era, a man regarded with genuine warmth throughout football for his dedication and sportsmanship.

Although Dalglish, who gained his 100th cap against Romania last week, has used himself sparingly as a player this season, his will be the first name Scotland Manager Alex Ferguson writes down when selecting his final World Cup squad.

And that will give Dalglish the opportunity to link up with the two men he would most like to have alongside him at Liverpool — former team-mate Graeme Souness, now with Sampdoria in Italy, and Arsenal's Charlie Nicholas.

While Dalglish inspires affection, Souness and Nicholas are viewed rather less fondly by players and fans alike.

Nicholas is the most naturally gifted British player since George Best, but his flamboyant approach is often dismissed as self-indulgence.

Souness commands grudging respect. His skills are undeniable but, to use a football euphemism, the Scottish captain has gained a reputation for retaliating first.

To describe Dalglish simply as a professional footballer is like calling Van Gogh a painter.

There is a saying in Liverpool that the Anfield terraces even applaud his mistakes — but they have been something of a collector's item since he joined Liverpool from Glasgow Celtic in 1977.

Honoured by the Queen for his services to football, Dalglish's record places him among the truly all-time European greats.

Veteran of the 1974, 1978 and 1982 World Cups, 100 int-

ernational caps and scorer of 31 goals for Scotland — a record he shares with Denis Law.

Holder of three European Cup and five English Championship winners' medals (Liverpool) five Scottish Cup and five league medals (Celtic).

The only man to have scored over 100 league goals in both England and Scotland.

The youngest person to be made a "free man" of the city of Glasgow, an "honour" which, among other things, permits him to hang out his washing on a Sunday.

A non-smoker and non-drinker, Dalglish's passion for football remains as fierce as when he burst on the scene as a precocious 17-year-old in the late Jock Stein's exciting Celtic side at the end of the 1960s.

Despite his place in Football folklore, Dalglish remains almost painfully modest and has steadfastly refused to admit he will be indispensable in Mexico — even after an inspirational display in the 3-0 victory over the Romanians.

"I would love to go to Mexico, but I don't want to be a liability," he said at the end of an emotional night during which he was presented with a trophy of a silver cap by West German trainer Franz Beckenbauer.

"I have a great respect for Alex Ferguson and I will stand by his decision... I certainly won't be putting him under any pressure."

But Ferguson echoed the thoughts of all five million Scots when he said: "It wasn't an easy game for Kenny because the Romanians did not want to be patsies for his 100th cap. He must have felt really nervous, but we still saw his touch and vision."

While Dalglish will be the major threat to West Germany, Uruguay and Denmark in Mexico, the mere sight of Souness will strike fear into the hearts of the opposition.

The Scotland skipper, a swaggering pirate in midfield, is the complete player... possessor of a venomous shot... passer of rare imagination... a tackler of fearsome ferocity.

Souness's haughty air — one Scottish team-mate dubbed him

"Mr. Chocolate" because he would lick himself if he was — is misleading for he is an inspiration to those around him both on the pitch and in the dressing room.

After a troubled spell at Tottenham during which he suffered acute homesickness, Souness made his name at Middlesbrough before moving on to Liverpool where he formed a telepathic understanding and close friendship with Dalglish.

Souness became Dalglish's self-appointed bodyguard at Anfield and any opponent worthy enough to fool "Little Kenny" tended to incur the wrath of his "minder" at some later stage in the game.

While Dalglish and Souness will be given the role of creating openings in Mexico, Ferguson will be looking to Nicholas to produce goals.

The Arsenal striker, who, perhaps mistakenly, turned down Liverpool to go to Highbury, remains an enigma.

## Shriver, Potter win doubles title

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (R) — Americans Pam Shriver and Barbara Potter defeated the second-seeded team of Kathy Jordan of the U.S. and Australian Elizabeth Smylie 6-4 6-3 in the final of the World Doubles Championship here.

The top-seeded duo shared \$60,000 for taking the title, with the losers collecting a \$30,000 total.

The hard-serving Shriver and

Potter, playing in only their third tournament together, worked surprisingly well together in defeating the more experienced defending champions.

After taking a 2-0 lead, Jordan and Smylie let things slip away from them as the reigning Wimbledon champions lacked the accuracy and consistency of their opponents.

"The key factor was that Jordan never held serve," Shriver said.

"Three times they were up breaks and we got back and I'm sure they are reflecting that that's unusual for them to do."

Jordan said she and Smylie had shown patches of brilliance and mediocrity.

"We'd play a couple of games really well and then we'd let up. We just didn't put it together," she said.

"The fact wasn't that they were hitting really good shots, but that we were making some errors and weren't being as solid on our serves as we needed to be," said Jordan.

**Egypt readmitted to Arab federation**

BAHRAIN (R) — The Arab Football Federation (AFF) Monday decided to readmit Egypt, whose membership was suspended following Cairo's 1979 peace treaty with Israel. The decision was taken at the end of a meeting here of the AFF Executive Committee and is subject to ratification by its general assembly, a federation official said.

## Liverpool leads First Division

LONDON (R) — Liverpool showed a perfect sense of timing when they went to the top of the English First Division for the first time this season by beating Manchester City 2-0 at Anfield Monday.

With six games remaining in one of the most exciting championships for years, Liverpool eased themselves above traditional rivals Everton, held to a 0-0 draw at home by Manchester United, on goal difference.

Champions Everton have a

game in hand but with goalkeeper Neville Southall out for the rest of the season through injury, they suffered another serious blow when England striker Gary Lin-

eker limped off after 51 minutes. The two Merseyside clubs are locked on 70 points and although West Ham, 2-1 winners over Tottenham, have a number of matches in hand, the title seems destined to lie between Liverpool and Everton.

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### NOTICE

#### JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY PREQUALIFICATION OF CIVIL WORKS CONTRACTORS AQABA THERMAL POWER STATION STAGE II

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) intends to issue forms for prequalifications of contractors for civil works for the extension of Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

The stage II expansion consists of 2 x 130 MW dual fired steam electric generating units cooled by sea water. The civil works contract involves large sophisticated civil and marine works such as foundation works for the steam turbines, generators, boilers, and all other mechanical and electrical auxiliary equipment as well as supply and installation of yard piping, all concrete and structural buildings, building services, excavations, roads, drainage systems, and etc. It is hoped that contractors with similar experience in this type of work would participate in this tender.

Arab and international development funds will participate in financing this project.

Forms of prequalifications will be available from:

Jordan Electricity Authority  
Purchase and Procurement Department  
Jabal Amman - Seventh Circle  
Tel: 815615  
P.O. Box 2310  
Amman - Jordan

Starting from 2.4.1986 for a non-returnable fee of JD 30 (90 U.S. dollars) for each set (2 copies each) payable to JEA.

The last day for accepting the prequalification forms, filled in, will be 15.5.1986 before 12:00 a.m. at the procurement and purchase department, Jabal Amman.

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## The Jordanian Turkish Friendship Society Cultural season for 1986

- 1- The social committee has organised for a specialist in nutrition, Mrs. Sevil Yeginobali, to deliver a lecture on nutrition on Thursday April 3, 1986 at 10:30 a.m.
- 2- To celebrate Children's Day, the social committee will organise a special ceremony on Wednesday April 23, 1986 at 3:30 p.m.
- 3- Mr. Osman Akuz will deliver a speech on tourism in Turkey and will present slides illustrating the lecture to be given at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday May 8, 1986.

All lectures will be delivered at the society's headquarters in Jabal Amman, end of the Rainbow Cinema Street

For more information call tel: 639918

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A.G.M. meeting

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SEEKING SUSAN

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

## Cine - Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 634144 - 634149

RUNAWAY

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

## Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

HOLLYWOOD HOT  
TUBS

(Colour)

Performances: 12:00, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30

## Cinema OPERA

Abdell, behind Aila office

CHINED HEAT

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30







## World news

# 44 killed in Mozambican transport aircraft crash

MAPUTO (R) — A Mozambican transport aircraft crashed in the northern province of Cabo Delgado Sunday killing 44 people, including the wife of Defence Minister Alberto Chipande, it was officially announced Monday.

A statement issued by the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party said the Antonov-26 aircraft crashed shortly after taking off from the coastal town of Pemba, about 250 kilometres south of the Tanzanian border.

Only five people survived and all are in serious condition, it added.

The Soviet-built aircraft burst into flames after crashing.

Maria Chipande was a founder member of the Frelimo Independence Movement in 1962.

Her husband, a Mozambican folk hero credited with firing the

first shot in the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule, was re-assigned to full-time duties as defence minister on Friday after governing Cabo Delgado for the past three years.

Among the dead were several leading local government figures from the north eastern province, including three district administrators.

The statement called the crash a national tragedy and declared Tuesday a day of national mourning.

It added that Air Force Com-

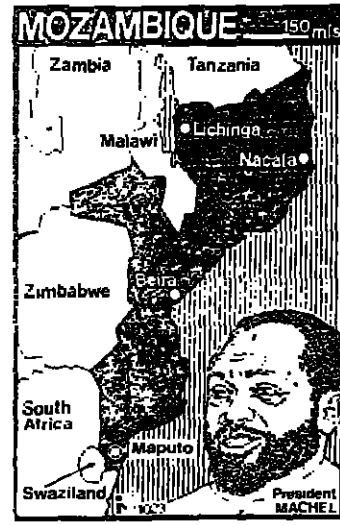
mander Maj.-Gen. Antonio Hama Thai had flown to Pemba to head an enquiry into the accident.

Air force Antonov-26 aircraft are frequently used in Mozambique to carry civilian as well as military passengers, with benches installed along each side of the fuselage.

The aircraft had crashed and burst into flames soon after taking off from the runway at Pemba Airport.

NP (Noticias De Portugal) quoted the official statement as saying that the crash occurred shortly after the crew had announced that there was a technical problem and that the aircraft was going to land.

The statement by the political bureau said the crash was "a terrible loss for the whole nation."



which has been deprived of some of its best officials.

## Museveni declares civil war over

KAMPALA (R) — President Yoweri Museveni, announcing the end of years of civil war in Uganda, has proclaimed national reconciliation to be the chief task facing the troubled East African country.

His statement followed the capture last week by Mr. Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) of the north western town of Arua, the last major outpost still in the hands of soldiers loyal to ousted head of state Gen. Tito Okello.

Radio Uganda quoted Mr. Museveni as telling senior government officials and religious leaders that with the end of the "liberation war to restore peace and democracy in the country," reconciliation, a must begin.

## Marcos calls Aquino 'a dictator'

HONOLULU (R) — Ferdinand Marcos has said he still considers himself president of the Philippines and called the government of his successor, Corason Aquino, "a plain and simple dictatorship."

In his first public appearance since reading a brief statement three days after he fled to Honolulu, Marcos said: "I have not resigned. I would have like to have stayed."

Marcos, flanked by his wife, Imelda, said the Philippine presidential election last month in which government figures gave him a substantial majority over Mrs. Aquino had been legitimate.

"The Aquino government is a plain and simple dictatorship," he said.

Marcos and his wife, who wore a dark green dress and a lei of pink and white flowers, charmed reporters after an Easter Sunday mass at their temporary beachfront home attended by 100 local Filipino supporters.

The Marcoses had intended to go to a nearby church but their plans were changed because of what local officials said were security considerations.

Outside the Marcos home, several local Filipinos carried anti-Marcos signs. The couple was guarded by a dozen U.S. secret service

agents.

Marcos, who said he was recovering from a cold and whose hands shook when he read prayers after the mass, told reporters he did not know where he would settle permanently.

"That is a woman's decision," he said, adding his plans were in a state of confusion.

Imelda Marcos, who sang a Philippine love song to the crowd, said she was homesick. She appeared close to tears at times.

The couple were to have gone to Panama earlier this month but the Panamanian authorities decided at the last minute not to receive them.

## Experts predict rise in Salvadorean rebel attacks

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Western and Salvadorean military experts say they expect a dramatic rise in urban guerrilla activity as part of an apparently new strategy by leftist insurgents battling El Salvador's U.S.-backed army.

Attacks by the rebel Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) in major population centres have been sporadic so far and aimed mainly at sabotaging power stations, but the front has often threatened to step up urban activity.

Western observers say they are now taking the threat seriously because of the Salvadorean army's recent "Operation Phoenix" north of the capital, which appears to have dislodged FMLN forces from several rural strongholds.

They say the operation, marginally successful in establishing government control over dozens of villages, could force the guerrillas into San Salvador, where government security forces are ill-equipped to fend off an insurgency.

"It is evident that an urban subversion campaign is growing and will manifest itself at a predetermined moment," Col. Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nulua, vice minister for defence and public security, told Reuters.

Two weeks ago, four gunmen escaped unchallenged after setting fire to 17 cars parked beside the directorate general for National Statistics and Census in San Salvador.

The ensuing blaze engulfed and destroyed the archives building, which contained extensive government census records. The FMLN claimed responsibility for the attack.

"One thing that has cha-

acterised these guerrillas is that they are extremely meticulous in their planning," said a military observer who asked not to be identified.

"If they intensify the urban effort at this point, they will be confronting police rather than the army, and the police are the security forces least capable of coping with the guerrillas," he added.

A source with access to Western intelligence data spoke of a shift in FMLN tactics in the six-year-old civil war and said it appeared the guerrillas were planning to move into the capital.

"Right now the guerrillas' requirements for small arms are definitely down — at least by 50 per cent from last year. They really don't need that many guns anymore," he said.

"Their tactics have completely changed. What they need now are the materials to make land mines and demolition devices. Demands for those items are up by more than 200 per cent."

Col. Lopez said security forces were stepping up training and intelligence-gathering to prepare for the expected increase in urban guerrilla activity over the next few months.

But he admitted police faced an uphill battle due to the difficulty of detecting guerrilla movements inside the city.

The 1961 U.S. foreign assistance act prohibits Washington from sending aid to train foreign police forces.

But a waiver has enabled the Reagan administration to station four counter-terrorism experts in San Salvador to advise the country's three national police forces.

## Ortega urges pullout of foreigners from Central America

NEW YORK (R) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has accused the United States of provoking tension between his country and Honduras and called for the withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from Central America.

In an interview Sunday on U.S. television, the Nicaraguan leader said U.S. charges that Sandinista troops invaded neighbouring Honduras last week were false.

"The only invasion taking place of Honduras is that being perpetrated by the United States, by its troops as well as by the mercenary Contra forces which are occupying Honduran territory," Mr. Ortega said.

"U.S. policy is actually interfering with the efforts of both Honduras and Nicaragua to try to hold talks," he said.

The United States, which backs the so-called Contra rebels fighting the Sandinistas, holds near continuous joint military exercises in Honduras and sent the country \$20 million in emergency military aid last week to help fight what it called a Nicaraguan invasion.

Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua was willing to sign an accord with the United States under which all military advisers would be withdrawn from the region.

"Let's make Central America a neutralised zone, free from all foreign military presence," he said.

Mr. Ortega said Nicaraguan troops had attacked Contra bases along the Honduran border last week in defensive raids which could not be regarded as aggression against Honduras.

He said Reagan administration had exaggerated the scale of the fighting to win support in Congress for its request for \$100 million in aid for the Contras.

The Senate last Thursday approved a measure granting one quarter of the aid immediately with the rest to be released from July 1 to allow time for peace negotiations in Central America.

The House of Representatives, which rejected the original aid proposal, is due to debate the issue again next month.

Asked if he was willing to negotiate with the Contras, Mr. Ortega said he would talk only with President Reagan whom he described as the rebels' real chief.

In a separate television interview, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams said he did not believe the Sandinistas wanted a negotiated settlement. "What they want is a military victory," he said.

## 2 bombs thrown at Punjab police station

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Suspected Sikh extremists hurled two homemade bombs at a police station in Amritsar early Monday causing minor damage but no casualties, authorities said.

The attack took place about 4:30 a.m. (2300GMT Sunday), with one bomb exploding on the roof and the other hitting an outer wall, police said.

Police also reported two explosions overnight in Batala, a town under curfew 40 kilometres north of Amritsar. There were no injuries.

Curfews, meanwhile, were relaxed for several hours in Batala and five other towns Monday to allow people to buy provisions, state authorities said. Ten towns and cities in Punjab are under curfew because of terrorism and Hindu-Sikh rioting.

More than 100 people were killed in March in Punjab, home to most of the country's 13 million Sikhs. Violence has escalated since Sikh moderates won state elections six months ago. Sikh militants claim the moderates are traitors.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged the moderate Sikh state government to "flush out the terrorists" in Punjab, where at least 20 people were killed in hit-and-run attacks Friday and Saturday.

He repeated his charge that Sikh extremists are being trained and armed in neighbouring Pakistan.

"The matter has been taken up with Pakistan several times on various levels and I hope the Pakistan government will take appropriate action," Mr. Gandhi told reporters after an awards ceremony in the capital.

Officials in Pakistan deny that they train or arm Sikh extremists.

About 1,000 people were arrested Monday in New Delhi during a demonstration against the Punjab violence, police said.

The demonstrators were arrested when they tried to march to parliament, where there is a ban on public rallies. They were expected to be released later in the day.

Most of the protesters surrendered peacefully, although a few tried to break through the police cordon and were dragged into buses.

The protest was organised by the right-wing Hindu-dominated Bharatiya Janata (Indian People's) Party, which has called for a general strike in New Delhi on Tuesday to protest the slaying of Hindus in Punjab.

More than 6,000 paramilitary reinforcements were rushed to Punjab on Sunday, joining 25,000 federal troops and 60,000 police and National Guards.

## Bhutto's U.S. visit sparks off policy controversy at home

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan opposition leader Benazir Bhutto's Washington visit last week has sparked off controversy at home about her future policies ahead of her planned return from exile early next month.

Benazir Bhutto, daughter and political heir of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has said the visit was to acquaint U.S. congressmen about human rights in Pakistan and to thank the State Department for its efforts for ending her detention last year.

But her critics have tried to give an impression that the visit was to assure Washington of a pro-American policy by her Pakistan People's Party (PPP), which has in the past criticised the Reagan administration for supporting Pakistan's military government of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

But the PPP leaders, busy preparing for her return on April 10, deny this, saying the PPP will remain

## Ulster Protestants defy march ban

BELFAST (R) — Thousands of Protestants defied a government ban and marched through the streets of a Northern Ireland town early Monday but no violence was reported.

The apprentice boys' march was banned Sunday night by the British government, which said it had uncovered an extremist plot to spread violence throughout the province.

Police said more than 3,000 people took part in the illegal march in Portadown. They set off after midnight and before security forces could be mobilised to seal off the town and stop them. Organisers said 5,000 joined the parade.

Police, caught by surprise, were outnumbered and unable to block the parade route. But they reported no violence or injuries and made no arrests.

After the parade, the crowd went home peacefully. No Protestants were expected to try to march later Monday.

The impromptu march may have helped defuse anger over the ban. The government move had looked certain to cause fury among Protestants opposed to last year's Anglo-Irish agreement.

The accord, which gave the Catholic Irish Republic a voice in the province's affairs, is seen by Protestants as the first step on the road to Irish unification.

A statement by Irish police said Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King had taken the decision in order to head off a violent confrontation being planned by Protestant militants who had taken over organisation of the event.

"There were plans to create confrontation with police and use this as an excuse to spread violence to other parts of the province," the statement said.

Up to 20,000 members of the apprentice boys of Derry were expected to march through Portadown, passing a big Catholic housing estate.

Last year, a similar parade sparked vicious clashes when security forces prevented Protestants marching into the Catholic Obins district, a stronghold of anti-British feeling.

Sunday night's decision came a few hours after serious clashes in the city of Londonderry as Catholics marked the 70th anniversary of the Dublin 1916 Easter rising against the British.

A soldier was shot in the face by a sniper, while troops trying to capture armed and masked men holding a graveside ceremony fired rubber bullets at a crowd after being pelted with bricks and bottles.

As the banning decision was announced, police and army units had already moved in force into Portadown to prevent Protestants assembling in the town.

## Rockets fired at prince's Tokyo home

TOKYO (R) — Two rockets were fired Monday at the residence of Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and a nearby state guest house which will be used in the May Tokyo summit but both missiles failed to explode, police said.

They said one rocket landed by a pond in the grounds of the prince's residence and the other near the guest house for foreign dignitaries.

A policeman was injured, apparently when investigating a burning car nearby. A launcher capable of firing four rockets was found in the car.

Attacks with home-made rockets were launched last week against the U.S. embassy and the palace of Emperor Hirohito, the crown prince's father.

The radical left-wing Senki (battle flag) group claimed responsibility for the attacks, in

## Aspin: U.S. should adhere to SALT II

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration would be making a mistake if it fails to adhere to treaties limiting U.S. nuclear weapons, Rep. Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has said.

A decision by the United States to break the limits imposed by the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) would hurt more than it would help because the Soviets could more than match the U.S. action with their own buildup of atomic weapons, he said.

"They have 'hot' production lines galore. We don't," said Mr. Aspin, a member of the Opposition Democratic Party who has considerable power over defence spending. "They can start pushing lots of missiles out of their factories tomorrow. We can't."

Mr. Aspin's comments were the latest round in the ongoing debate about the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

President Reagan was a critic of the SALT pact during his 1980 presidential campaign, pronouncing it "fatally flawed." As president, he has pledged not to undercut the pact, although he has recently charged the Soviets with violating limits in the treaty and has said he would consider "appropriate and proportionate" responses by the United States.

Last week, Kenneth Adelman, a top Reagan administration arms control official, again charged the Soviets with violating the treaty and said the United States is considering expanding its nuclear ballistic-missile firing submarine force beyond the SALT limits as one way of responding to the alleged Soviet actions.

"I don't believe that the arms control process can exist as long as the Soviets have a pattern of violations," said Mr. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. Aspin said Soviet violations are "politically harmful because

they undermine American support for arms control and because they cry out for an American response."

"But in military terms, they don't amount to a hill of beans," he said. "Violations of SALT that amount to a half dozen more missiles here or a marginal capability there are not about to bring down Western civilisation."

If the treaty is broken, the Soviets are in a better position to take advantage of a new arms race because the United States will be restrained by the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Law, Mr. Aspin said.

"In the era of Gramm-Rudman, we are looking at declining budgets," he said. "It's loony to think of dropping out of SALT now, which amounts to encouraging the Soviets to spend more when we can't."

In May, a new Trident submarine, the Nevada, is scheduled to begin sea trials. The 24 multi-warhead missiles aboard the giant sub would put the United States 22 missiles above the SALT II limits for such categories of weapons.

The following month, the air force will reach SALT II limits of 120 B-52s equipped to carry air-launched cruise missiles, which is the latest weapon being put aboard the aging bombers.

Under the treaty, equipping any more B-52s with the missiles would qualify the bombers as equal to multi-warhead missiles

and thus require a reduction in that category of the U.S. arsenal.

Mr. Reagan has not yet publicly announced what action his administration will take.

Last June, when the introduction of a Trident sub threatened to put the United States over the SALT limits, Reagan ordered an older Poseidon sub, the USS Sam Rayburn, to be dismantled.

## Weinberger to reaffirm U.S. commitment to South Korea

SEOUL (R) — Fears that North Korea may try to sabotage this year's Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will be discussed with U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger this week, officials said.

Mr. Weinberger, who arrives Tuesday for regular U.S.-Korean security consultations on Wednesday and Thursday, is expected to affirm Washington's strong commitment to South Korea security during talks with President Chun Doo Hwan and other government leaders, the officials said.

Seoul is the first stop on an Asian tour that will also take Mr. Weinberger to Japan, the Philippines — where he will be the most senior U.S. official to hold talks with the month-old Corason Aquino government — Thailand, Indonesia and Australia.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the Seoul talks were aimed at ensuring that combined U.S.-South Korean forces had the capability of "detering aggression on the Korean peninsula and, if deterrence fails, of quickly defeating such aggression."

One official said: "We hope to discuss ways to deter the Communist North from sabotaging the Asian Games and the Olympics."

North Korea, angry at the choice of Seoul for both events, wants the 1988 Olympic Games to be shared equally between the two Korean states, a demand the South has rejected.

Mr. Weinberger's visit coincides with annual joint military exercise involving more than 200,000 U.S. and South Korean troops.

North Korea, which fought a war with the South from 1950-53, denounced the 10-week exercises as "rehearsal for northward aggression" and broke off all talks with Seoul.

## Brain dead' woman divorced

WELLINGTON (R) — A man whose wife has been in a coma for five years was granted a divorce Monday after a New Zealand court case that broke new ground in defining death. Judge Don Inglis said the brain-dead stroke victim could not be deemed legally dead, although "there was room for argument" that she was. New technology had "entirely overtaken the traditional view that death occurred" when heartbeat and breathing ceased, he said. The woman had shown no other life functions since 1981. The judge said his decision involved issues which took him into largely uncharted territory.

## Reagan pays tribute to Cagney

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan paid warm tribute to his friend and actor James Cagney, who died Sunday aged 86. In a written statement issued in Santa Barbara where the president and Mrs. Reagan are spending the Easter vacation, Mr. Reagan said: "Nancy and I have lost a dear friend of many years... and America has lost one of her finest artists. Jimmy burst upon our movie screen with an energy and talent we have never seen before and we will never see again." Mr. Reagan, a former actor himself, said Cagney displayed great versatility, whether hero, villain, comic or dancer. "In private life he was a gentle man, a gentleman and a loving husband and father," Mr. Reagan said. "James Cagney was the classic American success story, lifting himself by determination and hard work out of poverty to national acclaim. I believe the entire nation loved Jimmy Cagney..."

## 17 barbers arrested for obscenity

SEOUL (R) — Police said Monday they had arrested 17 barber shop owners for violating laws banning prostitution and obscenity. They were accused of forcing their women employees to provide customers with "obscene and decadent" services. South Korea bans obscenity in films, publications and places of entertainment.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
With The Omar Sharif Service, Inc.

### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:	hold:	Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:	hold:
♠ KQ1054 ♠ KJ3 ♠ Q54	♠ K9873 ♠ J52 ♠ AK6 ♠ 72	♠ A109 ♠ KQ32 ♠ KJ72 ♠ 65	♠ A1053 ♠ AQJ52 ♠ 6 ♠ K92
The bidding has proceeded:	The bidding has proceeded:	The bidding has proceeded:	The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South	North East South West	East South West North	North East South West
1 ♠ Pass Pass ?	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
What action do you take?	What do you bid now?	Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:	Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:	Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:	♠ 765 ♠ J982 ♠ KJ5 ♠ A62	♠ K782 ♠ A52 ♠ A1052 ♠ 109
♠ A109 ♠ KQ32 ♠ KJ72 ♠ 65	♠ A1053 ♠ AQJ52 ♠ 6 ♠ K92	The bidding has proceeded:	The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North	North East South West	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	What action do you take?	What do you bid now?
Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:	Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:	♠ 765 ♠ J982 ♠ KJ5 ♠ A62	♠ K782 ♠ A52 ♠ A1052 ♠ 109
♠ A109 ♠ KQ32 ♠ KJ72 ♠ 65	♠ A1053 ♠ AQJ52 ♠ 6 ♠ K92	The bidding has proceeded:	The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South	North East South West	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	What action do you take?	What do you bid now?
Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:	Q.5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:	♠ 765 ♠ J982 ♠ KJ5 ♠ A62	♠ K782 ♠ A52 ♠ A1052 ♠ 109
♠ A109 ♠ KQ32 ♠ KJ72 ♠ 65	♠ A1053 ♠ AQJ52 ♠ 6 ♠ K92	The bidding has proceeded:	The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South	North East South West	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠	What action do you take?	What do you bid now?